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M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.
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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
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REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

Wednesday evening, August 28th, at Franklin. To be addressed by Hon. T. J. Bigham and Hon. P. C. Shannon.

Saturday, September 7th, at Waynesburg, Hon. R. B. Carnahan and Hon. T. J. Bigham.

FIRST EDITION.

GREELEYISM DYING OUT.

THE COUNTRY CAN'T BE HUMBUGGED.

The People for Their Own Interests and Against a Change.

The Signs of the Times Interpreted by the New York Herald, which Up to this Time Has Favored Greeley.

[From the New York Herald, Saturday, August 24.]

From the accounts furnished by our special correspondents in this State and elsewhere, as well as from other indications of the popular feeling, it is evident that *the enthusiasm for Greeley and the opposition movement is dying out, and is succeeded by a "sober second thought," which holds men back from the change proposed by those who have been endeavoring to rally the people of the United States to the cry of "Anything to beat Grant."* No doubt a great deal of dissatisfaction has been created by the policy of the administration, and had the bold raid of the Cincinnati Liberals and the grand *coup* of the Baltimore Conventionists been made only two months before the election, they would almost certainly have been effective, and there would have been a general stampede to Greeley from both the Republican and Democratic ranks. The humiliation and defeat of the government in the controversy with England growing out of the Treaty of Washington and the Geneva Conference; the anti-Republican character of our policy towards Spain and Cuba; the weakness which has suffered our Mexican borders to be a constant scene of lawlessness and ruffianism without raising a finger in defense of American citizens in that exposed locality; the general demoralization of the civil service, and the ungenerous treatment of the Southern States excited a feeling against President Grant's advisers which threatened at one time to sweep the whole Republican party out of existence as effectually as the old Tammany *regime* was disposed of last November. The blame was not laid at the door of the President himself, who was known to be at heart opposed to the radical policy; nevertheless, it was felt that an indorsement of Grant would be an indorsement of the acts of his Cabinet and of Congress, and the people were not disposed to suffer their personal esteem for the soldier who conquered the rebellion to lead them into an apparent approval of the policy of his advisers. But these features of the campaign, once promising to be its real issues, and standing out so distinctly on the Presidential canvass, have lost their sharp outlines, and, like dissolving views, have grown fainter and fainter in the distance until it seems probable that they may soon disappear altogether. In their place the great commercial and moneyed interests of the country come looming up, magnified, it may be, into undue proportions, and promising to engross the attention of those who are watching with interest and curiosity the Presidential phantasmagoria.

The people who are interested in the welfare and prosperity of the nation are evidently beginning to ask themselves what will they profit by a revolution in the administration at the present time, and to take into serious consideration the question whether they can afford to change General Grant to Horace Greeley. Conceding that the President has committed grave blunders since the commencement of his term of office; that the civil service has not been all that could be desired; that our foreign policy has been marked by blunders worse than crimes; that our financial policy has been theoretical and narrow-minded; that the treatment of the South has been unconstitutional and oppressive; that the effort to rekindle the animosities of the war, to revive the hatreds of slavery and to array the freedmen of the South against their white neighbors for political purposes is alike dangerous and cruel; that the "attempt to base a great, enduring party on the hate and wrath necessarily engendered by a bloody civil war is as though you should plant a colony on an iceberg that had somehow drifted into a tropical ocean;" conceding all this, there yet remain the facts that our national debt has decreased at a wonderful rate of speed, that the country is at peace and that the people generally are prosperous. These are hard points to get over, and it is no wonder that the moneyed men of the country are reflecting upon them earnestly, especially when the Presidential candidate who proposes to succeed the present administration does not possess the reputation of a safe, cautious and practical financier. While the sentimentality of politics is all very well in its way, the pocket is generally the test of a man's loyalty and patriotism, and if the business men of the country can be satisfied that a change of administration at this time will disturb our finances, increase the pressure on gold, depress our credit abroad, unsettle values, and temporarily check the progress and prosperity of the country, *they will overlook all the errors of President Grant and all the objectionable policy of his advisers, and will vote in the approaching election as their own interest dictates.* It is the doubt that yet hangs over this feature of the campaign—the absence of any strong declaration on the part of those who are entitled to speak for the great commercial and financial circles on one side or the other, that occasions the present uncertainty and seems to dampen the spirits and check the ardor of those who have hitherto been enthusiastic in the Liberal Republican cause.

We do not undervalue the importance of political work in the campaign. We know that there are numerous citizens, influential in their way, who study the political chart with anxious interest and steer their course in accordance with its lines. The check received by the administration in North Carolina turned many of the wavering over to the Greeley side, although the late discovery of a partial victory for the Republicans, prevented a stampede to the enemy. The West Virginia election and the Vermont election are mere dead letters in the campaign, the one being scored all Democratic and the other all Republican; but if Maine, which has been Republican through and through ever since the party had a being, should turn from the faith, thus giving the first indication of a tidal wave similar to that which swept over New York last November, there would no doubt be a grand Greeley revival in all the States of the Union. Nevertheless the final result will not be foreshadowed until the October elections in Pennsylvania and Indiana, when the financial question will first enter into the contest. We shall then be able to form an intelligent judgment of the position to be taken by the solid business men of the country in the more important battle of November, and shall see whether they are prepared for a change or are willing to continue the present administration in power for another four years in view of its financial success. Upon this simple question, probably, will depend the result of the present struggle; and hence the weakness and folly of the politicians who are straining after all manner of petty advantages and resorting to all sorts of small tricks in the hope of benefiting the chances of their candidates. In the end they will, no doubt, be astonished at the fruitlessness of their arduous labors and the erroneousness of their judgment. Where they supposed themselves strong they may find themselves weak, and where they feared weakness they may discover their greatest strength.

The leaders who undertake to manage political parties and to run political contests ought by this time to understand that the people have outgrown the politicians and can no longer be deceived as to the true issues of a campaign. The Liberals can make no capital worth having out of the St. Domingo job, the French arms swindle, custom house abuses, the President's nepotism and similar picayune matters, about which the people do not interest themselves. When Mr. Sumner supposes that any sensible citizen's vote will be influenced one way or another by the ultimate decision of the controversy as to whether President Grant did or did not snub the negro, Fred. Douglass, now at the head of the Grant electoral ticket, by not inviting him to dine with a party of gentlemen at the White House, he exhibits a poor appreciation of the intelligence of the American electors. If the efforts of the Greeley party to secure the Irish vote have been successful, it has only been on account of the intolerance of the leading Grant organs and the stupid policy of the Republican caricaturists who cannot resist the temptation of always depicting an Irishman as a ruffian with the countenance of an ourangoutang. The Republicans cannot improve their prospects by coarse personal abuse of Mr. Greeley, by peddling out rebel documents to prove him a disunionist, by slandering every lifelong Republican who chooses to prefer Greeley to Grant; by making secret bargains with old Tammany ring men and outside politicians, or by helping on with men and money a side-show of Straight-out Democracy. The battle now about to be fought will be decided by broad principles, and not by false issues, secret bargains and paltry intrigues. Before the day of election arrives the people will have forgotten all minor questions and will consider only two points, which are, in fact, associated in their consequence; these are, the policy towards the Southern States and the financial interests of the country. *They will ask themselves, first, if it is wise and prudent to change the administration at this time, when the nation is at peace, the national credit good, the debt rapidly decreasing, business tolerably brisk and the country generally prosperous.* They will ask themselves next whether the policy of the Republican party toward the Southern reconstructed States—the revivals of the passions of the war and of the hatreds of slavery and the banding together of the negroes in deadly hostility to the whites—is likely to lead to a serious rupture of the peace in the South and to the overthrow of all the financial advantages they have derived from the safe policy of President Grant in the past. The people who will settle the Presidential question care nothing for the petty squabbles in which the political organs and stump orators indulge, but will vote in accordance with their judgments on these important issues.

Fourth Day's Proceedings of the Scientific Congress.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, August 24.—The fourth day's session of the Scientific Congress was very interesting and well patronized. Ninety papers are now in the hands of the Secretary to be read. Professor G. W. Hugh, director of the Dudley Observatory, read a very interesting theme on the so-called velocity of the electric current over telegraph wires, suggesting in the new theme that the so-called velocity was nothing but a mechanical condition, and that there was no such thing as velocity in the electric wave. Papers were read by various other gentlemen, when the Association adjourned until Monday.

Hebron Circuit Camp Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, OHIO, August 25, 1872.

A camp meeting, under the management of Rev. David Smith, of Hebron Circuit, is being held about seven miles south. The attendance to-day was very large, ten to fifteen thousand estimated to be present; twelve hundred tickets were sold here, and everything in the shape of horse flesh far and near was there. The best order prevailed; no intoxicating liquors allowed near the grounds. The site has been secured for some five years hence.

Thieving at Greenville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, O., August 24, 1872.

This place was visited to-day by thieves. They made a raid on the house of David H. Culbertson, a partner in the tile factory, and succeeded in finding jewelry and other valuable articles. They escaped with their booty.

EX-GOV. BAIRD, late of Georgia, now editor of the Chattanooga *Herald*, Tennessee, is spending a few days in our city, on his way from the East. He is an ardent advocate of Grant, and it is to be hoped that he will be prevailed upon to address a meeting here before he leaves.

The Receding Tide.

THE TRIBUNE ALARMED AND SHRIEKS FOR HELP.

Thus Far All Has Been Delusion,

THE DESPAIRING CRY.

"We Are Likely to be Beaten, Unless We Do More Than We Are Doing."

The *Tribune* of Saturday has an article shrieking for help, which unmistakably is from Mr. Greeley's own pen. No one can read it without perceiving that the writer was ready to give all as lost, and that to prevent Grant's election was next to impossible. It is the cry of despair. We quote:

There are no doubt Liberal and Democrats enough in the United States to elect Mr. Greeley President in November. Whether they will do it or not is another question, the answer to which depends almost as much upon the manner in which they conduct the campaign as upon their numerical strength. It is certain that the Liberals and Conservatives, for instance, have a large majority in North Carolina; but their opponents there were admirably organized, and brought their whole strength to bear so effectively that if they could not secure a genuine victory they at least saved themselves from rout. Elsewhere the preparations of the administration party have been equally thorough, and they have the great advantage of controlling all the patronage and other influence of the government. On our side too much trust has been placed upon the "popular uprising" and "enthusiasm" for Greeley, and the "generous impulse" for peace and fraternity, and "revolt" against rings and corruption; and our friends seem to imagine that they can sit still and let the Liberal movement sweep the country. They must understand that the administration is not going to be changed by earthquake. They must work for success. It is in politics as in war; the battle is not always to the biggest army, but rather to the best drilled. Our campaign is too short and sharp, and we are likely to be beaten unless we do more than we are doing now to get our men into the field and secure recruits from among the wavering and dissatisfied.

The remainder of the article is devoted to pointing out how things ought to be done, which, if not done, the article concludes by saying, the "prize will be snatched from our hands."

POLITICAL.

Political Meetings at Wooster, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., August 25, 1872.

The Republicans of this city held one of the largest and most spirited meetings of the campaign in the wigwam Saturday night. The glee club and Independent band enlivened the occasion with excellent music. Speeches were made by R. R. Donnelly and Captain A. S. McClure. There was also a Greeley meeting in the Court House, addressed by Eugene Pardee.

Grand Display—Flag Presentation.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 24.—There was a magnificent demonstration and torchlight procession this evening by the First regiment of Grant Tanners in uniform. The occasion of this display was the presentation to the regiment of a beautiful silk flag and banner by the Republican ladies of the city.

South Carolina Republican Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 24.—The regular Republican Convention has completed its State ticket by nominating Francis L. Cardozo (mulatto) for State Treasurer; Solomon L. Hayes (white), Comptroller; General H. W. Purvis (mulatto), Adjutant General; J. K. Jillson (white), Superintendent of Education. Butler's convention completed its organization and nominated a State ticket headed by Reuben Tomlinson (white) for Governor, and Judge T. Green (white) for Attorney General. The Republicans in the Second Congressional district have nominated Alonzo J. Rancier (mulatto) for Congress, and a split is threatened.

The Liberal Republican Executive Committee met to-day, appointed a conference committee to meet the Democratic Executive Committee, and authorized the chairman to call a State Convention at his discretion.

Judge Church Insists on Declining.

BUFFALO, August 24.—Judge Church has addressed a letter to Wm. Williams, of this city, declining the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Ex-President Johnson Announces Himself a Candidate for Congress.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 24.—Demonstrations to-night in honor of Andrew Johnson drew out some ten thousand persons, after a brilliant torch light procession, the crowd assembled in front of the court house on the public square, and the meeting was organized. Resolutions sustaining the Union, condemning extravagance, and corruption in the administration of the government, and denouncing the recent State Conventions, were adopted. Johnson was declared the choice of the people for Congressman for the State at large, and W. G. Brien for Congressman from the Nashville district. In response to calls, Johnson appeared, and spoke at considerable length. He announced himself a candidate, and stated that he would stump the State, inviting General Cheatham to meet him in discussion. His candidacy will make the canvass exciting, and invite opposition to all the convention nominees.

Another Denial from Blanton Duncan.

NEW YORK, August 25.—A dispatch from Louisville states that Blanton Duncan says he never had a claim of $52,000 against the government, nor a claim for a dollar, and if he had it could not be collected, as he was not pardoned as a rebel until October 1866.

Greeley at a Printers' Picnic.

NEW YORK, August 25.—At a picnic of printers yesterday, at Jones's woods, Mr. Greeley made a speech, but there was so much confusion and uproar made by reason of some parties calling for cheers for Grant that he could not be heard. After a few remarks bearing upon the subject of labor he retired.

Mrs. Fletcher Addresses a Republican Meeting at London, Ohio.

LONDON, OHIO, August 24.—Matilda Fletcher addressed the largest in-doors Republican meeting here to-night that has been held since the war. A large number could not gain admission, every part of the hall being occupied. She spoke for over two hours, and her vindication of Grant and her handling of Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz and Greeley were the most powerful, convincing and the fairest yet given by any orator.

A Greeley Organ Arrangement.

FORT WAYNE, IND, August 24.—Judge Lowry, who purchased the *Republican* newspaper here some few days ago, in order to make a Greeley organ of it, now refuses to comply with his written contract, and wishes to back out of the trade. The excuse is that the proprietor of the *Free Press*, a Louisville organ, refuses to sell according to promise, it being Judge Lowry's intention to combine the two. An interesting law suit is expected.

Surprise Donation Party at Wooster, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, OHIO, August 25, 1872.

A very interesting impromptu surprise donation to Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, was most successfully consummated by the ladies of the church and congregation last evening. The beatiful yard in front of the church was handsomely illuminated with colored lights suspended from the trees, under which refreshments were served. There were donations of more than one hundred dollars in money and many valuable presents. It was but a slight testimony of the high position in which his superior qualifications and gentlemanly deportment has placed him in the esteem of his church and congregation. His return to this charge has been petitioned for, and will be urged before Bishop Simpson, at the North Ohio Conference, to be held in Mansfield this week.

Drowning Case at Lowell, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOWELL, OHIO, August 24, 1872.

A little boy about six years old, named John Dunan was drowned in the Mahoning river at this place this morning. His mother sent him for water, and while in the act of dipping his bucket lost his balance and fell in. His body was recovered in about fifteen minutes, but all efforts at resuscitation were in vain.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The principal part of the business portion of Mitchell, Ontario, was burned on Saturday morning, including the postoffice, telegraph office and several stores. Loss $100,000; insurance $5,000.

The Board of Health of New Orleans states there has not been a single case of yellow fever in that city this season.

Last Friday night a fire occurred at Helena, Montana, which consumed about $70,000 worth of property, upon which there was small insurance.

Fires are raging furiously in the mountains of Utah, and it is feared they will inflict extensive damage to the interests of the people thereabout.

A lunatic from Nebraska City, who gives his name as Peter Heinerith Sicah, killed A. G. Winters, a citizen of Louisville, Kentucky, on Friday night.

A disastrous conflagration occurred at Champaign, Illinois, on Saturday evening, during which property to the amount of some $200,000 was destroyed. Among the buildings destroyed were an extensive steam flouring mill, a grain elevator, several store houses and eight or ten dwellings. The insurance is unknown, but supposed to be slight.

The time for holding the fall regatta at Put-in-Bay (Toledo) has been changed from September 19th, 20th and 21st to September 7th, 9th and 10th.

James F. Clark, late editor of the Manassas, Va., *Gazette*, who recently deserted his family and abducted Miss Fannie Fewell, has been arrested at Richmond and admitted to bail to answer a charge of abduction.

A desperate burglar was arrested at Fort Wayne, Indiana, yesterday, after knocking down two policemen. There were found in his possession a revolver, bowie knife, two pieces of rope, a bunch of keys, a dark lantern, &c. While being conveyed to jail he broke loose, but was recaptured after an exciting chase.

Fires in the vicinity of Puget Sound continue, destroying an immense amount of valuable timber.

Late advices confirm the report of the associated press locating the alleged diamond fields at the head waters of the Colorado, but the value of the discoveries is doubted.

Intensely hot weather prevails throughout California.

Various societies of Turners to the number of several hundred are jollifying at Columbus, Ohio.

Mary Desales, Mother Superior of the Convent of St. Xavier, at Bangor, Maine, died yesterday, aged twenty-eight years.

West Virginia.

The Latest Election Returns.

DECIDED GREELEY REVERSE.

The Election of Jacob, Independent Candidate for Governor, Conceded.

His Majority Six Thousand, and Increasing.

Fate of the Constitution Uncertain.

Davis, Anti-Greeley, Elected to Congress.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 24.—Returns from twenty-one counties give following majorities: Jacob, independant candidate for Governor, about 3,800; against the new constitution about 2,800. It will be some days yet before the official vote can be given.

GREEN BRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, August 24.—Green Brier county official vote: For constitution 751 majority; Camden 451 majority; Matthews, Attorney General, 800 majority.

New Richmond township, Summers county, official returns give 60 majority for the constitution and 7 majority for Jacob. It is thought that Summers county has gone for Camden and the constitution.

Private dispatches from Richmond township, Raleigh county, says that this township gave majorities against the constitution and Camden, but Democratic majorities in everything else. Raleigh township, Raleigh county, gives 107 majority for the constitution.

LATER.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 25.—Reports to the *Intelligencer* from thirty-three counties give Jacob, independent Democrat, for Governor, within a few votes of 6,000 majority. This is more likely to be increased than diminished by the twenty-one counties yet to be heard from. The Democrats concede Jacob's election by five or six thousand majority. The Democratic majority for Governor in 1870 was 2,150, and in 1871, on the call for the convention, 2,850, so that the change, by comparison with 1871, when the enfranchised Confederates voted for the first time, will be from eight to nine thousand against the regular Democracy. The fate of the Constitution is in doubt. The large majorities against it in this part of the State are neutralized by the counties east of the mountains, which voted heavily for Jacob and ratification. In the thirty-three counties heard from there is a majority against the Constitution of about one thousand. This is more likely to be reduced than increased by the territory yet to be heard from, and no opinion worth anything as to the result on the Constitution can now be expressed. This judicial circuit re-elects Melvin Judge by probably 1,500 majority. This county gives Jacobs 280 majority—a change of 747 from the vote for Governor two years ago. It gives 370 majority for ratification, and elects a Republican sheriff and clerk of the Circuit Court. The regular Democrats elect the rest of the local ticket. Davis, independent Democrat, is ahead for Congress in this district as far as reported, and his election by about 500 majority is pretty closely figured out.

THE STRAIGHTS.

New Jersey Convention—Delegates to Louisville Selected.

TRENTON, N. J., August 24.—The Straight Democratic Convention reassembled this afternoon. Samuel Bayard was made permanent President. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series: First, The convention at Baltimore having nominated an uncompromising and unrepentant Radical, the action is invalid and void, and imposes no obligation which the Democrats are bound to respect; the second approves of another convention at Louisville; the third defines Democratic principle of a strict construction of the Constitution and opposition to Federal principles of latitudinarian construction, and asserts that the nation has prospered under this principle; the fourth says they lift aloft the time-honored Democratic banner inscribed with the principles of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and invite all who believe in a pure government, in wholesome laws, the greatest good to the greatest number, in equal rights, in free and prosperous trade, in the election of the masses, in a speedy return to a specie basis, in official responsibility to the people, in a pure and honest judiciary, in a frank and honest foreign policy, and all opposed to the rule of overshadowing corporations, to corruption in Congress and imbecility in the executive, to an irredeemable paper currency, to packing the Supreme Court to serve executive purposes, etc., to rally again to a vigorous battle under the banner of Democracy for the preservation of the Constitution and the unity, prosperity and preservation of the country; the fifth asserts that it is the bounden duty of Congress to exercise its power in the interest of the producing and consuming classes; the sixth, that we sympathize with the laboring classes in their labors to mitigate the hardships which high prices on all articles of living has imposed on them; the seventh speaks of the commanding talents, stern integrity, and unblemished purity of character of Charles O'Conor as eminently qualifying him for the discharge of the high duties of chief magistrate, and recommends his nomination at Louisville. The resolutions were adopted with applause.

The following delegates were then appointed: Senatorial, Samuel J. Bayard, Wm. A. Benjamin, C. C. Burr and John Kennedy, and two from each district.

C. C. Burr made a speech against Greeley and the coalition. Judge Flanders, of New York, made a speech of some length and an argument against degrading the Democratic party, as had been attempted at Baltimore. He opposed Greeley because he had always been the bitterest foe to Democratic principles and the author of all the objectionable measures against the South and against the original doctrines of the American government. The convention then adjourned.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION

Delegation from West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 24.—An enthusiastic meeting was held here to-night by the soldiers who design attending the National Convention at Pittsburgh. This section of the State will be well represented at the Convention.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Proposed Municipal Appropriation Voted Down.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., August 24, 1872.

The election held here to determine whether an appropriation of $40,233 cash should be made to the Detroit and Eel River Railroad, and Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Road, resulted in a majority of four hundred against the appropriation.

Terre Haute and Southwestern Road.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., August 25.—A contract has been let to Darius C. Jackson, of New York, for the construction of the Terre Haute and Southwestern Railroad from this place to Robinson, Illinois, a distance of forty miles. This road is destined to connect Terre Haute with Tamaroa and Chester, in Illinois, and with the Iron Mountain, in Missouri.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 24, 1872.

NEWS NOTES.

A rumor was current this afternoon that Deputy Sheriff Jarvis was to make an important arrest to-day. Information was received from Troy to-day of the arrest of a man suspected to be Steiner, absconding agent of the Garde Republicaine Band.

The Irish Band have had another split, and seven, with their leader, Richardson, sailed for Europe to-day.

Charles Mackey, book jobber, was held in $10,000 bail to-day, charged with depositing obscene literature in the mails. Other prominent dealers will shortly be arrested.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

The city of Brussels and Republic, from Liverpool, and Columbia from Glasgow, arrived to-day.

NOTED BAPTIST PREACHERS.

Rev Hugh S. Brown, the noted Baptist preacher, of Liverpool, arrived in the steamer Spain this morning, and preached to an immense audience in Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, this evening.

DEMENTED MERCHANT.

Boyle, arrested for forgery at Jersey City yesterday, proves to be a merchant, perfectly solvent, but laboring under a sudden attack of mental aberration.

GRAIN CORNER VICTIMS.

Four grain firms here were interested in the failure of the Chicago wheat corner, but their losses prove slight.

FLIGHT OF A SHERIFF.

Sheriff August Wolfing, of Williamsburg, has fled, a warrant being issued against him for outraging a child.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

It is reported that the new Board of Examiners of the Custom House is investigating charges of bribery against J. A. Merrill, superintendent of the record room. He is a son of Judge Merrill, of Vermont.

Suicide of a Citizen of Indiana, Pa., in a Sleeping Car

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

NEWARK, OHIO, August 25, 1872.

Conductor Shamp, of the Pan Handle train, after leaving Columbus at three A. M., on Saturday, discovered a man dead in the saloon of the smoking car. The body was left here and an inquest held. A draft on New York for three hundred dollars was found upon his person, and he was supposed to be one John McLeister, of Indiana, Pa. Verdict, suicide by pistol shot wound in the head. A new revolver, with one barrel discharged, was found with him. He also had a ticket from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh and upward of forty dollars in money.

Fatal Occurrence at East Palestine, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EAST PALESTINE, OHIO, August 25, 1872.

Last night Geo. Leonard, a section hand at this place, on his return from a ride to a neighboring village, fell from the buggy while in an intoxicated condition, and injured the spinal cord sufficiently to cause almost instant death.

Damage by Lightning—Boy Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PIQUA, O., August 24, 1872.

On the afternoon of Thursday, during a severe storm, the barn of Henry Eyer, near Casstown, in this county, was struck by lightning, entirely destroying it and instantly killing a boy, and also a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Eyer.

The Cornerers of Wheat Settling Up.

CHICAGO, August 24.—At a meeting of the creditors of John B. Lyon, chief manager of the late wheat corner, held this afternoon, Mr. Lyon stated his liabilities at $800,000, and offered twenty per cent. cash by Thursday, and five per cent. more in thirty days. A committee was appointed to examine into the affairs of the firm.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

American Fleet in the Baltic.

BERLIN, August 24.—The American fleet has arrived in the Baltic. Admiral Alden, with several of the officers, came to this city to-day and took up quarters at the Royal Hotel. They remain here until the return of Emperor William.

Elections for the Cortes in Spain.

MADRID, August 24.—Elections for members of the Cortes took place to-day. No disorders occurred. No returns have yet come to hand. Amadeus has returned to Madrid.

MADRID, August 25.—The first returns of the preliminary elections for members of the Cortes indicate the following result: The Materialists have been victorious in twenty-seven chief towns and 151 districts, and Republicans in ten chief towns and fourteen districts. Nine districts and six towns are equally divided. The Federal Republicans issued a manifesto on the morning of the election, urging their party to rally at the polls, to fight and battle against monarchy in each electoral district, and put forth all their strength to rout its supporters. Europe, it declares, awaits a result which will strengthen the cause of Democracy throughout the continent.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, August 24.—Several English railways contemplate abolishing class carriages.

Rubenstein, the pianist, arrived here *en route* for America.

The steamship Niger has put back to Plymouth with a broken shaft. The passengers were transferred to the steamship Medway, which sailed to-day from Montreal.

The Band of the Garde Republicaine gave a concert in Havre for the benefit of Alsatians last night, realizing a large sum.

Members of the Board of Arbitration lunched at country residence of Count Favre, on Lake Geneva, to-day.

Gen. Riveva has been appointed Generalissimo of troops in the Western Department, *vice* Losgayon.

PARIS, August 24.—The band of the Garde Republicaine did not go to Trouville to play before the President, but departed yesterday for Paris sooner than was expected.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—The Siberia and Cuba have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 24, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of '62, 92⅝; do of '65, 93; do of '67, 92½; 10-40s, 88.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 9⅞ald; Orleans 10⅛d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 15,00 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s. Flour 27s 6da28s. Corn 27s. Cheese 61s. Cumberland middles 33s; short rib middles 36s 6d.

STATE POLITICS.

Large Meeting at Wheatland.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEATLAND, MERCER COUNTY, PA., August 24, 1872.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here to-night, under the auspices of the Grant and Wilson Club. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. Miles Humphreys, of Pittsburgh, and others. Bands in attendance furnished excellent music.

A Republican meeting, held in the Court House at Franklin, on Saturday night, was largely attended. Hon. W. W. Ketcham and W. T. Haines, Esq., delivered addresses.

A Beaver Democrat Declares for Grant.

BEAVER, August 24, 1872.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Hon. N. C. Martin, of our county, a prominent Democrat, has declared for Grant and Wilson, and will give his reasons in a speech at Industry, on next Tuesday evening. This is a valuable acquisition to our party. Yours, TRUE REPUBLICAN.

John A. Magee, of the Perry county *Democrat*, has received the Democratic nomination for Congress in the district composed of York, Cumberland and Perry counties.

The Lancaster *Inquirer* says: If the Republicans could persuade Mr. Buckalew to stump this county from this time until the October election, Lancaster county would give over 7,000 majority for Hartranft.

The Democrats of Mifflin county held their county convention some days since, at which time they nominated a full county ticket. A series of resolutions were adopted, one of them indorsing their present member of Congress, Mr. Speer, but the names of Buckalew and Greeley were not mentioned in convention or by resolution. What is the matter with Mifflin?

The Reformers of York county (an organization started for the avowed purpose of electing honest men to office in place of the rascals who have been for years past playing the Tammany game with the county funds), met in convention in York on Tuesday last, and nominated the following ticket, which will probably be adopted in whole or in part by the Republicans: Assembly, H. S. McNair, Republican; W. J. McCurdy, Democrat; Register, Charles Underwood, Republican; Clerk of the Courts, Thomas G. Cross, Democrat; Prothonotary, J. V. Hoshour, Republican; Recorder, George S. Brodbeck, Democrat; Commissioner, John Beidler, Republican; Director, Samuel Gross, Republican; Auditor, Levi M. Spangler, Republican; Coroner, Dr. Wm. Elsenhart, Republican. Hon. Thomas E. Cochran was elected over a number of candidates as representative to the Constitutional Convention.

The Reading *Dispatch* says: "During the recent Democratic Convention we had an opportunity of arriving at a pretty correct estimate of the state of feeling in Berks county among the Democrats, as respects the adoption of Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President. The action of the Baltimore Convention is pretty generally condemned. A majority of the party will, however, vote for the Buckalew and the Greeley and Brown ticket, but a large minority will either not vote at all, or vote for straight-out candidates, if such are presented. If Buckalew is defeated in October, the candidate of the Louisville Convention—Charles O'Conor, or whoever he may be—will get nearly the entire Democratic vote in Berks, and Grant will beat Greeley even in this stronghold."

The Oil City *Derrick* says: "An old farmer from Clarion, while trading with one of our merchants, stated that he and his Democratic neighbors unanimously declined to support Greeley. He said he did not know of a Greeley Democrat in Shippenville, and could name only three in the township (Elk) which would go for Greeley. The Democratic vote in the township is about seventy-five."

Hon. W. W. Ketcham is President of a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club in Willksbarre which numbers over one thousand members.

The Republican demonstration at Oil City last Friday night was a complete success. The *Derrick* says it was the first real evidence of life in the campaign in that section, and revived some of the old fashioned fire, making one think of the Fremont and Lincoln campaign days. Large delegations were present from Columbia Farm, Rouseville and Petroleum Center.

Hon. Washington Townsend, member of Congress from Chester and Delaware, in a speech a few days ago said that, after reading everything on both sides, and weighing the evidence carefully, he had reached the conclusion that General Hartranft is entirely unstained and eminently worthy of support. "Every charge made against Gen. Hartranft is fully and completely disproved by the evidence." This is the opinion of Mr. Townsend, a man whose word is respected wherever he is known.

The Williamsport, Lycoming county, *Gazette* says: "As the Democratic county convention failed to pass a single resolution endorsing its State or National ticket, there is a grave suspicion that Greeley will not receive the support of the party in this corner of the political vineyard. A strong effort, however, is to be made to wheedle every Liberal Republican into voting for Mr. Buckalew."

The Republican conferees of the Senatorial district composed of Clinton, Cambria, and Clearfield counties, met last week, and nominated Mr. A. C. Finney, of Clearfield, for member of the Constitutional Convention.

The Liberal candidates on the Democratic ticket in Venango county have withdrawn.

The Welsh and other citizens of Luzerne are alive for Republican principles. Those living in Hyde Park have formed a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club, which already bears nine hundred names on its roll. The wards of Scranton, which constitute what is known as Hyde Park, last year polled only four hundred and seventy-two votes. The other Republican club of Scranton, which does not include the Welsh, started out with over twelve hundred members. The Grant Club at Wilkesbarre has over one thousand members: that at Plymouth over four hundred, and there are two at Pittston, each over two hundred.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, August 25, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather will generally continue over the Southern States east of the Mississippi, with light to fresh winds, areas of cloud and rain for the eastern and southern portion of the Middle States and New England during to-night, the wind veering to westerly with clearing weather over the former by and on Monday morning, and extending over New England on Monday morning. The afternoon telegraphic reports have not yet been received from any of the stations on the lakes and in the Southern States and Northwest.

Seven Fires in Twenty-four Hours in St. Louis—Hot Weather.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—During the twenty-four hours ending at two o'clock this morning there were seven small fires in the city, involving a loss of about $15,000. Five firemen were prostrated by the heat, and three horses sunstruck. This has been the hottest day of the season; mercury ranged from ninety-eight to one hundred and four in the shade in the afternoon, and at eight o'clock to-night marked ninety-five in several houses.

Suicide of a Crazy Prisoner.

CHICAGO, August 25.—James W. Woodward, who was arrested yesterday for shooting and slightly wounding a man in a street car on Friday night and confined in jail, committed suicide last night by hanging himself in his cell with a cord made by tearing his linen coat into strips and tying them together. He was undoubtedly insane, as the man whom he shot was a perfect stranger to him. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and his insanity is reported to be caused by recent losses in speculations.

Homicide at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 25.—Alexander Crowe, a Scotchman, who arrived in this country in July last, was shot and instantly killed in this city last night by Conrad Dresher. The latter has been arrested, but claims to have committed the deed in self-defense. A draft for £1,000, on the Bank of Scotland, and $4.00 in currency were found on the murdered man.

Western Union Telegraph Extension.

DETROIT, MICH., August 25.—The Western Union Telegraph Company have just completed the extension of its line to the Straits of Mackinaw. This means of speedy communication will prove a matter of great importance to the marine interests of the lakes, and supplies a want that has heretofore been severely felt by vessel owners and insurance companies.

Sales of Mines in Utah.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, August 25.—A company of Detroit and New York capitalists yesterday completed the purchase of the Montezuma, Savage and Last Chance mines, in Little Cottonwood, for $155,000. George Hearst bought the Ontalro mine, in Posly's Park, for $27,000. Both were cash transactions.

Coal Train Wrecked and Engineer Killed.

BALTIMORE, August 25.—The coal train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran off the track yesterday afternoon. Randolph Fowler, engineer, was killed, and the train was wrecked.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

TIDE SETTING FOR GRANT.

HE WILL CARRY NEW YORK.

Independent Democratic Movement.

Maryland Greeleyites Weakening.

The West Virginia Election.

An Anti-Greeley Victory.

Postmasters' Salaries Adjusted.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1872.

The Ground Swell for Grant.

D. C. Forney, who has just returned from a tour of several weeks in New York and Pennsylvania, says in the *Chronicle* this morning: "We feel satisfied that the real strength of General Grant is just beginning to show itself, and the effervescence of the opposition is gradually dying out. We believe that General Grant's chances in New York have improved in the last few weeks sufficient to guarantee him the State." In regard to Pennsylvania, Forney says the only obstacle is Cameron, and that if any trouble follows the election in October, Cameron will be solely responsible.

Mosby on the Stump.

Col. John S. Mosby made a political speech at Bealton, Va., yesterday, in which he denounced Greeley in the strongest terms. He advocated Grant as a choice of two evils, and announced his intention to stump the State in support of the Louisville candidate. He also stated privately that Henry A. Wise will take substantially the same course, and that a letter from Judge Flanders assures him that Charles O'Conor will be nominated at Louisville. Ex-Governor Extra Billy Smith speaks at a Greeley meeting at Warrentown, Va., to-morrow.

The "Straight" Movement in Maryland.

The strength of the independent Democratic movement is rapidly increasing in Maryland, and already includes some of the earliest and most prominent friends of the Cincinnati movement. Among others, ex-Gov. Bradford is likely to dissolve his coalition with the Greeley party at an early day. The Republicans have hopes of carrying at least one of the Congressional districts this fall, the Frederick, in which Representative Ritchie has just been nominated.

Indian Delegation Delayed.

Assistant Secretary Cowen, of the Interior Department, who has been expected here this week with a delegation of Indians from the Northwest, has been detained in Montana waiting for the arrival of one of the prominent chiefs, and will not be here for two or three weeks.

West Virginia Election.

The result of the West Virginia election, including the defeat of the new Constitution and the success of Gov. Jacobs, are regarded here as both satisfactory and encouraging to the Republicans. The victorious party, though not friendly to President Grant, represents the opponents of Greeley, and will evidently follow the Louisville movement with considerable unanimity. This election thus practically assumes a division of the Greeley strength, which will very likely result in the loss of the State in November.

Postmasters' Salaries.

The Postoffice Department has just completed the adjustment of all postmasters' salaries amounting to less than $4,000 per year, in accordance with the law of Congress, which provides that all salaries under that sum shall be adjusted every two years upon the basis of the amount of business transacted at each office. In many of the States the increase of business has been enormous, and this entitles the postmasters to corresponding increase of salary. The aggregate increase in salaries throughout the entire country, as compared with the adjustment of two years ago, is a fraction less than $800,000.

WASHINGTON, August 24.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Louisa County National Bank, of Columbus Junction, Iowa, and Brighton National Bank, of Brighton, Iowa, each with a capital of $50,000, have been authorized by the Comptroller of Currency to commence business.

THE GOVERNMENT TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury to-day were: Currency, $4,256,297; coin, $73,879,594—including $19,552,700 in coin certificates.

THE POSTAL CARD SYSTEM—A HITCH.

The Attorney General gave a written opinion to-day to the Postmaster General, holding that the Postoffice Department cannot make a contract for the manufacture of postal cards, proposals for which were expected to be invited about this time, until Congress makes a specific appropriation to pay for them. By the postal code bill the Postmaster General was authorized and directed to prepare and furnish postal cards, but when this bill passed the postal appropriation bill had already been acted upon, and contained no provision for said purpose. The department, however, under the postal card law, prepared specifications, &c., for postal cards, believing they could be paid for out of some general appropriation; but on the matter being submitted to the Attorney General it is discovered that this cannot be done, and consequently the establishment of the system must await a specific appropriation by Congress, at the next session.

A dispatch received from J. C. O'Conor, Indian agent at Grand river, Dakota, dated Fort Sully, says: "The Indian delegation from here will not leave for Washington till the early part of next month. Reports that the Sioux are on the war path are unfounded."

DEAD LETTER OFFICE STATISTICS.

Nearly three million letters went to the Dead Letter Office last year. They are partly classified as follows: 58,000 letters had no county or State direction, more than 400,000 lacked stamps, and 3,000 were posted without any address at all. The sum of $97,000 in cash, and more than three million dollars in drafts, checks, &c., were found in these letters. It appears that on an average every letter misdirected, or that goes to the Dead Letter Office from any cause, contains one dollar.

NEGOTIATION FOR POSTAL CONVENTION.

Negotiations are in progress through Minister Washburne for a postal convention with France. The last accounts seem favorable for a good arrangement. There is now no plan between France and the United States governments for the exchange of mails. Letters for France should be addressed *via* England and the ten cents postage prepaid.

ON DUTY AGAIN.

Secretary Delano has recovered from his recent sickness, and is able to transact official business.

BUSINESS OF THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The aggregate number of claims presented to the Southern Claims Commission thus far is 16,000, ranging from $12 to $350,000, and averaging $2,500 each. The Commission has finally reported on five hundred and eighty cases, in which $1,600,000 were claimed; about two hundred and fifty were rejected, principally for absence of proof of loyalty, and for the remaining three hundred and thirty cases Congress, on the recommendation of the Commission, appropriated $350,000, the money having since been paid, with the exception of $15,6?0, which was stopped, through reports of a special agent employed, after the general report of the Commissioner had been made to Congress, and who discovered reasons for withholding this amount in three or four cases from Virginia. The Commissioners, three in number, now absent from Washington, have under examination five hundred claims apiece, upon which they will report at their next meeting in October, when, in addition, five hundred other cases will also be decided. The Commission will, according to the law creating it, expire on the third of March next, and six years will be consumed in transacting the business now on hand.

HON. A. G. CURTIN.

He Arrives at New York Yesterday.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Hon. A. G. Curtin and family arrived to-day on the steamship Republic, from Spain.

Tragic End of Two Thieves.

CAIRO, ILL., August 24.—Last night, at the St. Charles Hotel, officer John Cain detected two negroes in the act of stealing provisions from the cellar. They refused to stop when ordered, and he shot one, named Henry Johnson, through the thigh. The wound will probably prove fatal. The other negro escaped. An attempt was made this morning to arrest a negro named Tom. Harrison, on a charge of having received money stolen by a woman in the employ of the Central House. He fled, and when he found he could not escape, jumped into the river and was drowned.

A Coming Social Event in Italy.

A marriage is, before long, to take place in the neighborhood of Sienna, Italy, in the circle of high life, as it is sometimes phrased. No one knows how many natural children the King may be the father of; but two, at least, are acknowledged—a son and a daughter, born long before the morganatic marriage with "Rosina," now called the Countess Mirafiori, the King's oldest and most faithful flame. The daughter was married several years ago to the Marquis Spinola, of the ancient Genoese family of that name. The son has for several years been one of the most dashing of the young elegantes of Florence, driving his four-in-hand, and spending pretty freely the money allowed annually by the royal progenitor. This young man is about to "lead to the altar" a pretty lady whose fortune is made in a double sense. One or two generations back a Frenchman of intelligence and capital, by the name of Larderel, got the control of the borax works in the volcanic region, about twenty miles from Sienna, in the direction of Volterra, and by utilizing under the vats the hot vapor which comes from the ground, the use of wood, which was consumed in great quantities, to make the pots boil, was done away with, and a vast economy of expense obtained. A great part of the borax used in the industries of various countries comes from Tuscany, and the Larderels have at the present time a dozen establishments under their control, and a large fortune is the fruit of their enlightened enterprise. Various titles of nobility have been conferred by the sovereign in recognition of the service rendered to the industry of this locality. The daughter of Count Larderel is now about to be married to the King's son. Victor Emanuel has given $200,000 to enable the young man to set up his establishment, and created for him the title of Prince Mirafiori. So much for love, borax and matrimony. This history serves at least to show how intelligence and the happy accidents of life bring fortune and social distinction.—*Letter to New York Times.*

WHAT truly may be called a useful and beautiful art—as well as one of positive commercial value—is a process discovered by a French chemist, of permanently staining wood. It consists simply in plunging the material into two baths, the first consisting of iodate of potassium, and the second of bichloride of mercury. The wood is left in the first bath for several hours, and then placed in the second, where it receives a beautiful rose color. When dried in the air the substance is varnished. The baths may be used a great number of times without renewal, thus rendering the process one of peculiar economy. Another advantage characterizing this process is the important one that, by it, the woods thus treated become colored almost immediately.

MISSOURI TURNING ABOUT.

Greeleyism Tottering to Its Fall.

The Irish Element Indignant—Bourbon Movement Making Headway—The Influence of Schurz Among the Germans Waning.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—The Irishmen of this city are feeling very sore over the result of the Democratic State Convention. They expected to get one of their countrymen on the State ticket; but the convention not only gave the Liberals the office they sought for, but ignored them entirely. Nor have they anything to expect from the Congressional conventions, and the probabilities are that the county ticket will show the same absence on it of Irish as the State ticket. This studied and repeated ill treatment of the Irish has aroused a good deal of indignation, as there is a movement making among them which is likely to result in a loss to the Democrats of a good many Irish votes.

The Bourbon movement is also making considerable headway here. Delegates will be sent to the Louisville Convention, and if acceptable nominations are made by that convention quite a large vote will be polled here for them. Steps have also been taken in various parts of the State to elect delegates to Louisville, and the next two months will develop unexpected strength for a straight-out ticket. This movement is also growing rapidly in Illinois. Several meetings have been held during the past week in different parts of the State, and delegates elected to a State Convention which will be held in Springfield next Thursday. This convention is expected to be quite large. All the railroads leading out of Springfield are advertising half-fare rates. The Irish of Kansas City, Missouri, held a large meeting yesterday, passed resolutions condemning the action of the State and county conventions, and threatening to bolt the Democratic ticket because of a want of representation. They also indorse Col. Van Horn, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and should he receive that nomination they are pledged to his support. The work of organization in this city is rapidly progressing. Meetings are held nightly in different parts of the city, and scores of clubs have been formed. The next feature of the meetings in the lower wards is the large attendance of Germans, and their numbers are constantly increasing. The influence of Schurz is rapidly breaking, particularly among the laboring men and mechanics, and election day will show that the ranks of the old Republican party here are nearly full again. The prospect is not only cheering but bright, and there is scarcely a Republican here who does not believe we shall carry the State by a good round majority, and this is fast becoming apparent to the Democrats, who are husbanding their forces by every means in their power, and are ready to make almost any concession to the Liberals in return for what little strength they can bring to their ticket.

Prize Fight in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—A prize fight between Ben. Williams and John Chatham, for $1,000 a side, took place near Washoe, California, yesterday. Forty-five rounds were fought, and Williams won. Over $50,000 changed hands.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Big Strike in Butler County—Excitement Increasing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., August 24, 1872.

The oil excitement, consequent upon the recent big strike, is on the increase. Three new wells have been started, and a new town laid out. Five hundred dollars per acre has been refused. The well is doing nearly two hundred barrels, and increasing, and the belief obtains that Butler county is the real oil center. Our town is filled with oil men from all parts. Oil is floating in the Connequenessing creek past this place.

NEW FIELD.

The Petroleum *Record* says: "The Rumbough well—so called from the farm of the same name in Washington township, Butler county—is about eight miles west of Parker's Landing, and is said to give indications of being very large. Although not down to the third sand rock, it nevertheless is full of oil, flows freely, and has caused very considerable excitement among oil men. It is separate from the Parker basin and must be on the Scrubgrass belt or basin. This well opened up an immense new oil field, the value of which may be incalculable. Lands are very much sought after. Large prices are offered and refused for them. Speculation is said to be running high."

A DISCOVERY.

The *Oilman's Journal* says: Mr. John McCallister, of Parker's Landing, gives us some curious facts in relation to a well recently struck some three miles above Oil City, owned by himself, Andrew Russell and Wm. Titus. The well was drilled to a depth of 210 feet, when a layer of slate was penetrated in which oil appeared to be plenty, and the well was accordingly tubed and commenced to pump on Friday of last week. It started off at 50 barrels per day, but is now doing 25 barrels, and it is thought will remain at this for some time. This is a discovery which is likely to cause oil men to wonder a little, and perhaps to doubt some old established theories concerning the production of oil. The usual depth of wells in the vicinity of the one spoken of is 600 feet, and Mr. McCallister informs us that he had not reached the first sand when the strange discovery was made, but that the oil, as before stated, comes from a soft layer of slate.

THE SUSPENSION OF PRODUCTION.

The Titusville *Herald* says: "The agreement to stop drilling for six months will, it is hoped, be signed by the greater majority of land owners and leaseholders throughout the region, if not by every individual who owns a foot of territory in the oil producing districts. The effect of such prompt action will probably not be felt immediately, but if successfully carried out cannot fail, within from thirty to ninety days, to raise the price of oil to a figure which will increase the value of property and make every business man within the region so much richer. The saving in one year, with oil at $5 per barrel would, it is estimated, be equivalent to about $10,000,000, and with a certain knowledge of this fact, it is only wonder that some uniform concert of action has not been arrived at before."

The following is the pledge being signed: "Whereas, The extreme low price of oil requires of producers that operations therefor shall cease for the present; now we, the producers, land owners and others, residents of the Pennsylvania oil region, do hereby bind ourselves to each other not to commence the drilling of any more wells for the period of six months from the first day of September next, nor to lease any lands owned or controlled by us for the purpose of operations during the same period, and we also agree to use all honorable means to prevent others from boring. This we agree to, and bind ourselves to each other, under a forfeiture of two thousand dollars for each well commenced by either of us within the period above limited—the same to be collected as any other debt. It is hereby understood by the undersigned that this forfeiture is not to apply to any wells where the erection of rigs is completed or under way, or that may be commenced before the first day of September aforesaid."

TRIP TO THE OIL REGIONS.

From Pittsburgh to Corry and Back—Notes from Memory.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., August 24, 1872.

Taking advantage of a week's leave of absence, I elected the oil regions—new to me—as the place to spend it. It was my intention to take full notes, and do my very "level best" to get up a readable article, but the melting heat caused me to "wilt," and I threw aside my note book, and will trust to memory for my statements. From Pittsburgh to Corry the distance is about 178 miles. This is traversed over the Allegheny Valley Railroad, one hundred and thirty-two miles, to Oil City, thence by the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad to Corry. The road from Oil City to Corry has recently come under the control of the Allegheny Valley company, and, I may add, is doing a heavy business. The road has been in running order for a length of time without a single accident having occurred on its entire length. Its record as a safe road is, therefore, good. I could fill sheets of foolscap in "writing up" Corry, Titusville, Oil City, &c., but, as remarked above, I have no notes, and memory might fail and lead me into unintentional errors.

It were useless to argue the importance of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to the business interests of Pittsburgh. "By their fruits ye shall know them." To realize this fact let any one carefully scan the imports daily published in your paper, consisting of thousands of barrels of oil, hundreds of cars of coal, many tons of metal, and a multiplicity of "all sorts" of needed articles, from a barrel of flour to a coop of chickens. But I will not occupy your space to prove that which is patent to any business man in the city.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad and its Oil Creek feeder are under the control of Col. William Phillips, who, in some respects, resembles General Grant. Grant, after maturing his plans, casts about him for reliable, competent and trustworthy officers to carry them out. So with Col. Phillips. And with Col. Lawrence at the Pittsburgh end of the road, and Col. King and Mr. Creighton at the other, together with Mr. Nettleton, the general freight agent in this city, it is no wonder that the Allegheny Valley Road is a success, and daily growing in favor with the traveling and business community.

The Grand Central.

Of the many modern triumphs in superb hotel accommodations, the above house, on Broadway, New York, stands incomparably the greatest. It lifts it lofty front of white marble eight stories high, exclusive of basement and sub-basement, while towering above this immense height are three turrets and Mansard roof. It is divided into eight hundred apartments—a small world within itself—and the highest floor is reached in less than a minute by the finest *elevator* in the world. The Grand Central has an air of freshness and purity about it, with a richness and beauty of decoration, combined with a wealth of luxury and taste calculated to please the eye and charm the most fastidious taste. The *cuisine* is excellent, the servants well trained, and the system and discipline superb. The visitor is impressed that no conceivable comfort or convenience is lacking. It is midway between what the "Gothamites" call "up town" and "down town," and convenient to most of the churches and places of amusement. Mr. H. L. Powers, the proprietor, seems naturally qualified to superintend this mammoth establishment, and minister to the wants of his numerous guests with a politeness and gentle courtesy that recalls the famous hotels and hostelries of the past, where we had all the comforts and warmth of home. The prices are only from $3 to $4 per day, according to location of room. The Grand Central now gathers praise—as it gathers its guests—from every clime.

That Railroad Ordinance Again.

Mr. Editor: The vacation of Washington and Grant streets in the manner proposed by the railroad ordinance, to be acted upon by Councils to-day, is a matter of too vital importance to the city to be hurried through without an expression from the people. Before these streets are given away to the railroad company let me suggest the propriety of submitting the whole matter to the people, and having a vote taken which shall determine the question. If the people could have such an opportunity I doubt not that this odious measure would be defeated by an overwhelming majority. At all events I desire to see the experiment tried and the rights of the people properly respected. Shall it be done? VOX POPULI.

TRY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

A Safe Investment.

First Mortgage Bonds upon railroads which can show net earnings in excess of expenses and interest liability, are a favorite form of investment among the most careful capitalists. The Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad, whose 7 per cent. gold bonds are for sale by Messrs. S. McClean & Co., has shown remarkable earnings, since its opening in January last, and the bonds have become very desirable. At the selling price—90 and interest—they are decidedly profitable, as well as safe. The agents above noted will give full information concerning them or receive subscriptions.

ALL grocers keep Duryea's "Satin Gloss Starch" and Duryea's "Improved Corn Starch."

White River Flour.

Every dealer should keep it. Guaranteed the best flour for the money on the market. For sale only by T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

SAPOLIO has become an article of prime necessity in many of our best families. The fact is after once using it it seems impossible to conduct the household satisfactorily without it. For cleaning paints and windows, polishing knives and tableware and removing stains from marble it is invaluable, and by reason of its excellent purifying, polishing and cleansing qualities it will if properly used do more than a *Grand Piano* to render your home bright, cheerful and inviting. M

Pyle's O. K. Soaps.
Best in America,
Buy, try and compare. tf

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS SAWYER at Planing or Moulding Machine, by a Young Man of experience. Address Box K, this office.

WANTED—EVERY PERSON TO SEE in operation the cheapest Steam Pump in the world; only $15, at SHERIFFS & LOUGHREY'S, 68 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—BOILER MAKER—A PRACTICAL Boiler Maker, with a few thousand dollars to invest, will find a very desirable opening by applying to P. P. BUSH & CO., Engine Works, Canton, Ohio.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FEW first class Soft Ground Miners. Wages three dollars and fifty cents ($3 50) per day of eight (8) hours. Apply to Contractors Detroit River Tunnel, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—RAILROAD HANDS—Wages $2 per day. Also, Farm and Harvest Hands. A number of Girls for all kind of work in the city. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN SOME Manufacturing concern, as Salesman or Shipping Clerk, anything where industry and sobriety will succeed. Salary not so much an object as a good, permanent situation. Address B., at this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Man with a good knowledge of Bookkeeping, and thoroughly acquainted with the general routine and business of an office; five years experience in a large Mercantile House. Address "Box 4," this office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$2,000 FOR six months; $200 will be paid for its use and loan reduced $200 every 30 days. Income from property offered as security over $6,000 per annum. Everything legitimate and satisfactory. Address "Business," Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—A DAIRY FARMER—A good situation is now open for a practical Dairy Farmer, one who thoroughly understands the business of Farming, Feeding and the Care of Stock. A married man with small family preferred. References as to character required. Address Box 50, Commercial office, Pittsburgh.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$10,000 TO $15,000 on a first-class Mortgage. Inquire of SEIBERT & STRAUB, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 195 Ohio street, Allegheny. tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WITH A PLEASANT Room, can be had at 25 Union avenue, Allegheny, fronting the Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING—WANTED ABOUT OCTOBER 1st for a Gentleman, Wife and two Children, a private family preferred. Address Box A E, this office, stating terms and location.

FOUND.

FOUND—A BAY MARE IN THE FIFTH Ward, Allegheny. If not called for at the Allegheny Mayor's Office, within ten days, the animal will be sold according to law.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY STORE doing a cash business of $2,500 to $3,000 per month, carrying a stock of not over $6,000. Address Country Store, Commercial office.

FOR SALE—PLOW FACTORY, MACHINERY, Patterns, Stock and Good Will. Extensive and profitable business already established. Address DODGE, RHOBER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A FIRST-CLASS Drug and Prescription Store, doing a good business. Fixtures the best in the city. Apply for further information to CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 Wylie avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—OFFICE, CONSISTING OF one large Room, divided into three apartments. Will be rented with carpets on floor at the rent the present occupant pays. Call at 69 Fifth avenue, second story, back room.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE TWO-STORY Brick Dwelling, situate in the Thirteenth ward, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, with Carriage House and Stable attached. Possession can be given October 1st. Inquire at No. 101 Fourth avenue, or 66 Third avenue. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A PORTABLE Lithographic Press, with Fixtures complete. HUTCHISON & CO., 28 Wood street.

FOR SALE—NEW YORK TAP AND DIE CO'S Goods, universally acknowledged to be best in market. HUTCHISON & CO., 28 Wood street.

FOR SALE—ABOUT ONE HUNDRED Tons 33 lbs second hand T Rail Road Iron, in good order. Address JAMES RHODES, New Castle, Pa.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE—Situate on River avenue, Allegheny. Inquire of SEIBERT & STRAUB, Real Estate Agents, No. 195 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. tf

FOR SALE—IRON AND WOOD WORKING Machinery, Judson Governors, Registers, Guage Cocks and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE, SITUATED on one of the best streets of Pittsburgh, with a good established custom. Address "Grocery Store," Commercial office.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—CAMPBELL CREEK COAL LANDS—I have for sale 4,017 Acres of Coal Land on Campbell Creek, with five different veins of Coal. Also, one vein of Cannel Coal, 5 feet thickness. I will be at the Monongahela House on the 22d day of August, with maps and charts. WM. O. MARTIN.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR HOTEL MEN—The Good Will and Furniture of the Hulburt House for sale. This hotel being the only first class house in Johnstown, Pa., makes it an inducement to any good hotel man to give this some attention. Address GEORGE N. COLBURN, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT SITUATED at No. 150 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Lot 20x110. House contains 11 Rooms and Basement, Washhouse, Bathroom, Water Closet, Hot and Cold Water, Furnaces, Coal Vaults, Marble Mantels and all modern conveniences. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN M. KENNEDY, No. 89 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—MACHINE SHOP AND Foundry, situated at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroads, consisting of new Brick Building 40x120. Machinery all new and in excellent condition. Running and doing a good business. Will sell one-half or entire interest. Address J. C. McCONNELL, Proprietor, Orrville, Wayne county, Ohio.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE Building Lots for business stands, having a front of 24 feet each on Penn avenue and running back 131 feet to a 20 foot alley, having a two-story Frame Dwelling House on rear of Lots, being situate between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets and Penn avenue. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING AND BUILDING SITES—A most desirable Property of 30 to 40 Acres of River Bottom Land in the rising Borough of Verona, and opposite the newly laid out town of Montrose, on West Penn Railroad. This Property has a frontage on the Allegheny Valley Railroad and on the Allegheny river, and being convenient to Coal and other local advantages, makes it one of the most desirable locations that has been in the market for some time, either for Manufacturing or Building Sites. Apply on the premises to RICHARD JONES.

POLITICAL.

☞ GRANT, WILSON AND HARTRANFT.

REPUBLICAN

MASS MEETING!

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27th,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

The 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, and 13th Wards Marching Clubs are requested to turn out at the corner of Fulton and Webster streets. Hon. R. B. CARNAHAN, H. H. McCORMICK, Esq., Major JACOB F. SLAGLE, will address the Meeting.

AT IRON WORKS, SHARPSBURG,

Same Evening, to be addressed by R. J. POWERS, Esq., Gen. WM. A. BLAKELY, JAS. W. MURRAY, Esq.

E. A. MONTOOTH, Chairman Committee on Meetings.
THOS MacCONNELL, Jr., Secretary.

☞ A REGULAR MEETING OF THE SECOND WARD GRANT, WILSON AND HARTRANFT CLUB will be held at their room, Wilkins Hall, Fourth avenue, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. It is essential that all members of the Club and those desiring to join should attend, as business of importance will be transacted. A cordial invitation is extended to all Republicans of the ward.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
WM. C. SMYTHE, THOS. P. HOUSTON, C. E. MILLIKEN, Secretaries.

☞ HEADQUARTERS ALLEGHENY COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1872.

A Regular Weekly Meeting of the Committee will be held TUESDAY, August 27th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Full attendance is requested.

A. H. GROSS, Chairman.
FRANK P. CASE, JAS. UNSLOW, B. C. CHRISTY, Secretaries.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ CENTRAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders forthwith.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.

NOTICES.

☞ ASSESSMENT NOTICE—FIRST INSTALLMENT—The Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH AND LAKE SUPERIOR IRON COMPANY are hereby notified that an assessment of ONE DOLLAR a share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 23d of September next. By order of the Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, August 17, 1872.

☞ THE

Public Library of Kentucky

Second Grand Gift Concert.

DAY OF THE DRAWING FIXED.

No Postponement from September 28.

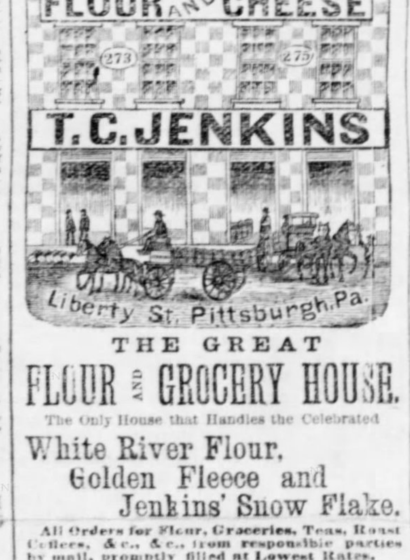
TO THE PUBLIC:

The Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky being satisfied from the large sale of Tickets already made, and the daily increasing demand for them, that there will be no occasion for postponing the second drawing in the Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, have instructed me, as their agent and manager of the Gift Concert, to say to the public and ticket-holders that the drawing will positively take place on September 28th prox., and will not be postponed. An active demand for tickets comes from every State and Territory of the United States, and from the Canadas, giving assurance to the Trustees that no circumstances can prevent a drawing at the appointed time.

A sufficient clerical force is engaged to keep up with the orders for tickets, and in order that this office may be relieved of the immense pressure incident to the business for the week or two immediately preceding the drawing, agents especially, and those desirous of procuring tickets, are requested to send in their orders immediately, as sales will have to be closed in time to make the necessary preparations for the drawing. It is the wish of the management to fill every order for a ticket, as well as to sell all the tickets, but those who apply first must be first supplied; and, if those who put off buying until sales are closed, have their money returned, instead of the tickets ordered, as in the first Gift Concert in December last, when thousands of dollars that came too late were sent back, they will have none to blame but themselves.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library Kentucky.
Louisville, Ky., August 19, 1872.

Branch Office—609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, in charge of Major THOMAS H. HAYS. MWF



THE GREAT FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.

The Only House that Handles the Celebrated

White River Flour, Golden Fleece and Jenkins' Snow Flake.

All Orders for Flour, Groceries, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c., from responsible parties by mail, promptly filled at Lowest Rates.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

Fifteen Cents per Barrel Discount on Flour if paid in ten days. One per cent. on all other Goods.

THE

Chicago, Danville AND VINCENNES, RAILROAD

Is the shortest line between Chicago and the BLOCK COAL region of Indiana. The importance and success of the Road is proved by the fact that since its being opened to coal traffic in January last, it has earned a handsome dividend upon its stock, besides interest on its bonds.

The First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, issued by this Company, to an amount of less than $19,000 per mile, have been sold very rapidly during the past few months to Trust Companies, Savings Banks, and the most careful investors. Only a small amount of the loan remains unsold.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, and have thirty years to run. Interest payable April and October. Present price 90 and accrued interest. At present premium on gold they pay nearly 9 per cent. upon the investment.

Maps, statement of earnings, and full particulars furnished on application to

S. McClean & Co., 61 FOURTH AVENUE, or to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers, 23 NASSAU STREET, New York.

GENERAL AGENTS.

School of Design for Women,

Corner Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.

The business of the School will be resumed on *MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th.*

NIGHT SCHOOL for Young Men commences OCTOBER 8th.

Classes in Drawing and Painting every Saturday for Teachers and others.

Any desired information given by the Principal at the School Rooms from September 2d, daily, from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

Lawrenceburg Savings Bank,

PARKER'S LANDING, PA.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE

A General Banking Business transacted.
Interest paid on Time Deposits.
Collections made throughout the Oil Region.
Have special facilities for making Collections within the Parker Oil District.
Remittances prompt and at lowest rates of Exchange.

JOHN SCOTT, President,
D. C. BACKUS, V. President. T. M. JOY, Cashier.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MARY MAITLAND will open a School for Young Ladies, Northeast corner of North and Grant avenues, Allegheny, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2D.

There will be an Infant Department, under the care of an Assistant, the daily session of which will be from 9 to 12½.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Second Floor Savings Bank, No. 101 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

For terms, circulars, &c., call at the Rooms, or address S. CAMPBELL, Principal, No. 101 Federal street, Allegheny.

TWENTY BOYS

Can be provided with a Home and Instruction, at SEMINARY HALL, BEAVER, PA., by the President, Rev. R. T. TAYLOR.

Term opens SEPTEMBER 10. MWF

TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF WILDWOOD AVENUE COMMISSION, No. 135 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of Wildwood avenue will be received at this office until the 5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

For particulars apply to ROBERT ARTHURS.

MME. CLARA BRINKERHOFF—THIS celebrated Classical Soprano and Concert Prima Donna, Can be engaged for Unique Vocal Recitals before Lyceums and Associations. Send for circular to the AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New York.

NOTICE—

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Colorado Springs, Colorado, August 9, 1872.

COAL MINERS WANTED

At our Canon City Coal Works immediately. Wages good. Pay, cash weekly. WM. P. MELLEN, President.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MARBLE MANTELS.

FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,

Made by Machinery. Sold Wholesale and Retail.

Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by W. W. WALLACE

Incorporated 1794.
THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, OF PHILADELPHIA,
LOSSES PAID EXCEED $10,500,000.
GEO. W. DEAN, Agent, 37 Fifth avenue.

THE GREAT **Dress Goods** AND **DRY GOODS** HOUSE.

A. W. ERWIN & CO., 172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Consolidated Gas Company Stock FOR SALE.

Five Hundred Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company now offered for sale in number of shares to suit purchasers. Par value $50 per share. Apply to National Trust Company, No. 423 Penn street, or at Office of Consolidated Gas Company, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, third floor.

C. H. ARMSTRONG, President.
G. J. ROWLEY, Secretary.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

Chester, Delaware County, Pa.

(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)

The Eleventh Annual Session Commences Wednesday, September 4th.

The Buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English, is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors. Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of C. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

United States Law Association AND COLLECTION UNION.

J. M. GAZZAM, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Offices, 96 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS

White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Potters' Lead, Putty, Colors.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead....91 parts
" Linseed Oil....9 "
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

PARTNER WANTED!

With a Capital of $10,000 to $20,000,

To buy the interest of retiring Partner in an established Wholesale and Retail House, doing a profitable and increasing business. Party's personal attention to the business not necessarily required.

For further particulars call on or address

JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 115 FOURTH AVENUE. 1p

STENCILS

STEEL STAMPS, BURNING BRANDS, SEAL PRESSES, CANCELLING and RIBBON STAMPS, STENCIL COLORS, BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS, WHOLESALE AT

W. A. BUNTING'S STENCIL ROOMS, 184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh. 1p

JOS. A. MOORE....THOS. C. MOORE.

JOS. A. MOORE & BRO., Stock, Bond and Note Brokers,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents,

No. 10 Blackford's Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

We buy and sell on Commission first-class Securities of all descriptions, negotiate Loans for Cities, Counties and all Corporations, transact a general Real Estate and Insurance Business, and make Loans on long time. Particular attention is given to placing money on first mortgage without cost to the lender.

References: Fletcher & Sharpe, Bankers; Indiana Banking Co.; Porter, Harrison & Hines, Attorneys.

Manufacturers who may desire to establish branches in this flourishing city will find it to their interest to consult us.

POLITICAL GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, LANTERNS, TORCHES, BADGES, UNIFORMS, &c.

JOSEPH B. PURDY, 32 and 34 Maiden Lane, New York. Established 1843.

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, No. 54 Monterey street, 7 Rooms, Hall, large Yard, etc. Possession immediately. Rent $400 per annum. Inquire at 99 Arch street, or at Allegheny Mayor's Office.

The Leading Fire Insurance Company, ÆTNA OF HARTFORD.

INCORPORATED 1819.

NO PERPETUAL RISKS.

ASSETS OVER....$5,000,000
LOSSES PAID....$32,000,000

S. S. CARRIER, Agent, 59 FOURTH AVENUE. MWF

JOHN T. NICCOLLS, BROKER AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS. Office over Mellrush's Jewelry Store, east of the Court House. Loans negotiated. Special attention paid to the Buying and Selling of Real Estate, procuring Exchanges and Making Collections; Titles carefully investigated and Taxes Paid. If you want to buy a Farm in the best county of the great Farming State of Illinois, call in person or write to NICCOLLS, as above. References: McClun, Holder & Co., Bankers, Bloomington; National Bank, Bloomington, Illinois; Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

$2,000, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, $8,000, $10,000, $15,000.

Any of the above amounts will be loaned from one to three years on liberal terms. W. K. TUSTIN, 1p 87 Grant street, opposite the Court House.

STRICTLY COMMISSION—Only Make Purchases on Orders. Consignments solicited. Correspondence invited. LOH & COOLEY, 207 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. We aim at prompt and satisfactory sales.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1872.

It is a fact of no little significance that the GREELEY papers have begun to abuse CHARLES O'CONOR. They say he is unpopular with the people, and not much of a man any way. Time was when papers like the Cincinnati *Enquirer* were loud in their praises of him, and even regarded him with great favor as a Democratic Presidential candidate. Now that Democrats propose to run him, all this has changed with the GREELEY Democracy, who by their course betray the anxiety which the use of Mr. O'CONOR's name has produced in connection with the present canvass.

THE Greeleyites are losing faith and by all manner of shifts trying to keep their courage up. For instance, one newspaper advocate says it won't do to pin faith to the September and October elections—for, although they may go against GREELEY, his "personal popularity" will carry him through in November. "He is stronger than his supporters, and is going to run ahead of his ticket," is the talk with which the despondents undertake to comfort themselves. They might as well give it up at once, though few will be disposed to quarrel with them for doing it gradually.

THE Greeleyites started into the Maine September canvass avowing that they were going to carry the State, and apparently confident of their ability to do it. They summoned speakers then from every quarter, and, to make things sure, Mr. GREELEY went himself. Two weeks ago they renewed the declaration of their confidence and positively manifested defiance. Just about then the Republicans began to wake up, and Mr. BLAINE to shake himself. Since then a change has come over the spirit of dream of the Greeleyites, who now say that they don't expect to carry the State in September, but will do it in November—if the September majority against them is not too great. As a matter of fact, we suspect Maine will be Republican somewhere in the neighborhood of 8,000 in September, and as much more in November as is wanted.

WITHIN ten days we have heard of a considerable number of representative Democrats declaring their intention to vote for GRANT, on the ground that GREELEY's election would be an irreparable disaster to the country. There is every reason to believe that the number of Democrats who take this view of duty, and have determined to support GRANT, is very great and rapidly increasing. As the campaign progresses and the time for voting approaches, reflecting men consider their duty seriously, and GREELEY is necessarily the loser. Whoever goes among the people will at once discover that this is the most conspicuous sign of the times, at the present moment. As GREELEY relies on Pennsylvania to elect him, and on BUCKALEW to carry Pennsylvania, it follows of course that no anti-GREELEY man can vote for BUCKALEW.

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY takes the trouble to contradict the statements which have been made that he favors the election of the Republican Presidential ticket. His affection for GREELEY is not of an overwhelming character, but he is good enough to say that he greatly prefers him to GRANT, and that, should the sanguine expectations of his supporters be realized, he—the said EARLY—will readily concede to them all the glory and honor, and further, will not dispute with them any of the spoils of victory. This is quite magnanimous on the part of EARLY—although he hazards very little in making such a promise. "Victory" and "spoils" were not particularly familiar things to the doughty General during the first rebellion against the government, led by LEE, and it may be safely set down that they will not be during this second attempt to obtain possession of it, under GREELEY. General EARLY has evidently not forgotten Fisher's Hill, nor the tremendous rate at which PHIL. SHERIDAN sent him "whirling up the valley," and this recollection makes him duly modest, for which he is to be commended.

INCOMPLETE returns from West Virginia indicate the probable defeat of the new Constitution and the re-election of the present Governor, JACOBS, by a majority of between two and three thousand. The proposition to disqualify negroes from holding office—submitted to the people for a separate vote—is probably defeated by a still heavier majority. While this election was quite exceptional in its character, the result, so far as the principle underlying the contest is concerned, is a pronounced anti-GREELEY victory; for the reason that the present Democratic organization in that State is controlled by the extreme Southern or State rights wing of the party, and that the so-called "Liberal" recalcitrants gave their sympathy and support to these reactionists. The struggle was a square contest between Greeleyism and anti-Greeleyism; and the outcome of the battle shows that, while in West Virginia, as in other States, the worst elements of the Democratic party rally to the support of the Baltimore candidate, its best elements are as much opposed to him there as in other places. The Republicans of that State have reaped a solid advantage, whose effects will be felt encouragingly all over the country. Now for Maine.

JUDGE HOADLEY's speech at Cincinnati, printed in the COMMERCIAL of Saturday, cannot fail to exert a marked influence on the political campaign. The calm and temperate character of the address will commend it to all fair minded men, while the tortuous and huckstering processes therein described, whereby the Liberal movement, of whom Judge HOADLEY was one of the earliest projectors, was perverted from its legitimate design and made to subserve the worst purposes of the most unscrupulous politicians in the country, will disgust all honest and well-intentioned readers without respect to party. Judge HOADLEY's epigrammatic grouping of the points which go to make up Mr. GREELEY's "eminent unwisdom," will also cause many persons not wholly satisfied with the present administration to thoroughly reconsider their half-formed purpose of voting for him, formed under a mistaken impression concerning his supposed political sagacity and trustworthiness. No wonder that such earnest and sincere men as Judge HOADLEY, ex-Secretary COX, Judge STALLO, STANLEY MATTHEWS, and others, of whose genuine desire for reform the movement was originally born, witnessing the degradation into which it was dragged, withdrew from it in sore disappointment and grief, nor that the straightforward masses of the country, irrespective of party lines or divisions, should everywhere regard it with ever-increasing feelings of repudiation and contempt.

MR. GREELEY AND PENSIONS TO REBELS.

There is a much more satisfactory way for the personal organ of Mr. GREELEY to dispose of the wide-spread impression that the Baltimore candidate is in favor of paying pensions to rebel soldiers, than by flying in a rage whenever the subject is mentioned, and stigmatizing those who allude to it as "lost to self-respect." If Mr. GREELEY will simply say, over his own signature, that he is opposed to any such proposition, that the subject has never been broached to him by any person whatever, and that those Southern journals and orators that assume him to be in favor of such a project are guilty of misrepresenting his views and opinions, the whole matter would be definitely settled. There is no necessity for that paper to quote the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution to prove that such payments are inhibited by organic national law. The people of the country have not yet forgotten its warm indorsement of JERE. BLACK's recent letter, in which he denounced those amendments as "frauds," and called upon the reactionists to support GREELEY because his election would "begin the process of their extinction." Mr. GREELEY's organ included this threatened "extinction" in the number of "Reforms which GREELEY's election would introduce," and cited it as one of the existing "reasons for Democratic support" of its principal. Granted, therefore, that an inhibiting clause of the Constitution prevents the execution of such a scheme for the time being. How long, in the event of Mr. GREELEY's election, would it probably be before an attempt would be made to change it? And why should Confederate bonds suddenly assume a marketable value on the mere strength of his nomination? The question is not what Mr. GREELEY proposes to do, so much as what his backer's and managers have determined that he shall do. If the candidate is at odds with them on this point, let him say so, distinctly and unequivocally, that the whole controversy may be finally set at rest.

DESERTION OF GREELEY BY BUCKALEW!

It is reported that BUCKALEW is in sympathy with the straight-out movement, which has for its object the nomination of CHARLES O'CONOR or some other straight Democrat. His silence concerning GREELEY certainly favors the probability of the report. Senator WALLACE, in his Greensburg speech, did not attempt to disguise his disgust regarding Greeleyism, and in more ways than one has he indicated that he would not take on badly if the entire arrangement went to the dogs. Indeed, it ought to surprise no one should WALLACE come out for the straight-out nominee, especially should he be CHARLES O'CONOR. BUCKALEW, it is well known, never intends to allow WALLACE to get ahead of him—hence the report that he is preparing to "jump" GREELEY. Be this as it may, the so-called "Liberal" movement in Pennsylvania is fast fizzling out. Hundreds of disgusted Democrats are daily coming out against it—some for GRANT outright, others for the straight-out candidate, whoever he may be; while others still avow their intention not to vote at all. The thing is bound to go to pieces in Pennsylvania, and we believe the country over; and BUCKALEW evidently intends to jump in time and secure a safe plank wherewith to reach dry land, and save himself for future chances. He has ceased to expect to be elected Governor. This state of facts will not long remain a secret. When BUCKALEW next appears on the stump, see how impossible it is to smoke him out on GREELEY. He can't be got to say a word for the philosopher, and for the simple reason, as some allege, that he is preserving himself to join the O'CONOR movement.

CHIEF JUSTICE THOMPSON.

The manner of choosing judges of the courts by the people, nominated by party politicians, and elected at our most exciting political contests is a matter of grave concern in the minds of many true patriots.

Whether any change ought to be made, is a question that must engage the serious attention of the Constitutional Convention to be assembled in November. So long as the present system continues, it becomes us to choose men who can rise above the trammels of party, and stand aloof from every corrupting influence. In this good men of all parties agree.

But there is a large portion of the leading minds among the Democratic lawyers of this State, who strenuously hold to the teachings of JOHN C. CALHOUN with regard to the powers of the general government, practically, that the old articles of confederation, declaring the absolute sovereignty of the individual States, are still in force, and, with Judge BLACK, maintain the doctrine that the general government has no power to coerce a State to keep it in the Union. In their opinions rendered they practically ignore, or else attempt to interpret away, the second clause of the sixth article of the United States Constitution, which declares:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the *supreme law* of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

This class of judges, whenever a State says it is desirous of leaving the Union, respond from the bench in the language of HORACE GREELEY: "Let it go in peace."

During the rebellion we had on the Supreme bench of this State two of this class of judges—Judge WOODWARD and Chief Justice THOMPSON—the GREELEY candidate for re-election. Judge WILLIAM STRONG was also a Democrat, nominated and elected by them, but he belonged to that class of Democrats who did not believe in or follow the teachings of JOHN C. CALHOUN. A large majority, the ruling element in the Democratic party, denounced Judge STRONG as a traitor to his party, when he decided that the general government had power to replenish the army from the States without asking permission of the State from which the recruits were drawn. There was still a portion of that party who believed, and still do believe, with Judge STRONG that the general government has the power of self-protection independent of the will of rebellious States. This class of Democrats cannot now consistently vote for the re-election of Chief Justice THOMPSON, and do not propose to do so.

On the third day of March, 1863, Congress passed an act for "enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes." This act, which was of absolute necessity for the preservation of the life of the nation, was declared by a majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to be unconstitutional, *and they ordered an injunction to be issued against the enrolling officers of the United States.* The opinion of that Court, which was rendered by Judge WOODWARD and fully concurred in by Judge THOMPSON, may be found in the Pittsburgh *Legal Journal* of October 12th, 1863—Kneedler vs. Lane et al.

The concurring opinion of Judge THOMPSON will be found in the Pittsburgh *Legal Journal* of October 19th, 1863. It is very lengthy, occupying nearly three pages of the *Journal*; but we believe that if it were read and pondered by all the intelligent voters of the State, Judge THOMPSON would stand no chance of re-election whatever, although his party might be largely in the majority. The Judge says:

"Our jurisdiction of the the case, I think, is plain. We have authority to restrain *acts contrary to law*, and prejudicial to rights of individuals—Act of Assembly of 16th June, 1836."

Thus we have the Judge saying that an act done in pursuance of an act of Congress is *contrary to law*, and that by virtue of an act of Assembly he thought it plain he had power to annul the act of Congress.

In another part of this opinion he tells us that the government can get no soldiers unless they volunteer. The following is his language:

"Voluntary enlistments *as by contract*, was the general method of raising armies with us prior to and at the time the Constitution was framed. As this was the customary mode, every presumption supports the idea that this was the *only mode* in the minds of the framers of the Constitution."

Look at the facts of the case. Here was the nation on the verge of dissolution and destruction at the hands of the disciples of JOHN C. CALHOUN. Voluntary enlistments had failed to replenish the army. Those who had volunteered and were in the field were doomed to annihilation unless help could be at once obtained. The Representatives of the people of the loyal North directed that help should be sent to them, but Judge THOMPSON, a Northern man, undertakes to do more to help the rebellion than all the rebel armies in the field could accomplish, by issuing an injunction against the officers of the Federal government, and nullifying the act of Congress. If Judge THOMPSON honestly believes such was his duty, do we that believe otherwise desire to pronounce in favor of doctrines so subversive of the government by re-electing him to the Supreme Bench? As the Judge progresses with his opinions, and views the distant possibility that he may be called upon to defend his country, he seems to become inspired by his theme, and he exclaims from the bench. He says:

"No one is exempt under the present law but the Governor! All other officers, *Judges*, Legislators, Representatives in Congress, Sheriffs, Magistrates, county and township functionaries of every description, if under forty-five, are liable now to be forced into the army or to commute by the payment of $300 or find substitutes!" * * "Can it, for a moment, be believed that the framers of the Federal Constitution intended to create such a monstrous power?"

Toward the close of this long opinion the Judge becomes eloquent. He had just returned from a European tour, and no doubt hastened back to resist the dangers which threatened the favorite docrines of the CALHOUN school. He says:

"Standing recently on the gentle slopes at Runnymede, my memory sent a thrill to my heart in admiration of those old barons who stood up there and demanded from a tyrannical sovereign that the lines between power and right should be then and there distinctly marked," &c. "Our forefathers marked those lines in the Federal Constitution. *I must adhere to them. I cannot help it, and while I live I trust to heaven that I may have the strength to say that I will ever do so.*"

This is most extraordinary language to be used from the bench of the Supreme Court. And I for one "trust to heaven" that the people of Pennsylvania will not give the Judge "the strength to say" or utter such doctrines in their name after the expiration of his present term. The people did speak immediately after this opinion was rendered, and placed on the bench a Judge who stood shoulder to shoulder with Judges READ and STRONG in support of the government and in opposition to these doctrines of J. C. CALHOUN, by which the government was sought to be overthrown. They met and reversed the decree of those Copperhead Judges, and the Federal government proceeded to collect their soldiers from Pennsylvania and saved a nation from destruction. The opinion of the court, delivered by Judge STRONG, and which made glad the heart of every patriot, will be found in the Pittsburgh *Legal Journal* of December 28th, 1863. The concurring opinion of Judge AGNEW, in the Pittsburgh *Legal Journal* of the 22d of February, 1864, is a masterly production. The following quotation which he makes from VATTEL, the standard author in all civilized nations, blows to the winds all the copperhead sophistries of Judge THOMPSON. VATTEL says:

"Since, then, a nation is obliged to preserve itself, it has a right to *everything* necessary for its preservation. For the law of nature gives us a right to everything, without which we cannot fulfill an obligation; otherwise it would oblige us to do impossibilities, or rather would contradict itself, in prescribing us a duty and at the same time debarring us of the only means of fulfilling it."

Judge THOMPSON, during the war, seems to have dissented to every measure proposed for the subjugation of the rebellion. He decided that the act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, authorizing the payment of bounties to volunteers was unconstitutional. [Pittsburgh *Legal Journal* of July 26th, 1865.] In it he says:

"I submissively ask, if this may be done under our constitutional government? Is it any better than a despotism, especially in view of the fact that every particle of the service could have been secured without such a resort."

And for the purpose of depriving the volunteers of this pittance he delivers as opinion occupying nearly the whole of two consecutive numbers of the *Legal Journal*.

The Judge was so busy during the entire five years of the war, in writing opinions declaring the unconstitutionality of all measures for the suppression of the rebellion, that his opinion on that subject would make a respectable sized octavo volume. No Brigadier General in the rebel army did more to sustain it. And the proposition to re-elect him to the Supreme Bench is on a par with the proposition to pension the rebel soldiers.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. BUCKALEW.

His Defense of His Own Record.

To The Hon. Charles R. Buckalew:

SIR—I have just finished the reading of your speech delivered at Lancaster on Tuesday evening, and I cannot refrain from giving you some of the impressions made in my mind by its perusal.

It would have been much better for you if many of the declarations contained in it had not been made. You would have occupied a loftier pedestal among intelligent people, even of your own party, had you not boasted, as you have, of your vote in the Senate in May, 1864, in support of an amendment to pay the soldiers *in gold*. You omitted to state who offered that amendment. Was the omission made purposely? You forgot also to remind your hearers that *the time* was near about the time of your National Democratic Convention—when yourself, and Judge Black, and Judge Thompson, and other leaders, held that the war for for the life of the Union and the Republic, was *a failure*, and a cessation of hostilities should be demanded.

You know, sir, as well as any living man, that the whole spirit and intention of that amendment was a blow hostile to the administration and to the government.

What was the price of gold then? You neglected to tell your hearers that. If your measure, so unblushingly paraded and vaunted, had passed, how much would it have cost from a people already harrassed and from a treasury nearly exhausted?

Yes, hostility to the administration—to say nothing worse—dictated that amendment; and by boasting of your vote for it you convict yourself. Self-convicted as you are, I arraign you before the bar of enlightened and loyal public opinion, and demand that, next October, the verdict shall be pronounced against you.

Was it not thought by the schemers that the rejection of this amendment by a Republican Senate would create dissatisfaction, discontent, perhaps *mutiny* in the ranks of our armies? Considering the time, the place, and all the circumstances, it may well be styled a *devilish* attempt to produce the results indicated.

Yes, indeed, Mr. Buckalew, you have overshot the mark.

Since your return from Ecuador, you have lost much of your former adroitness and cunning—so much so that you cannot so easily deceive a thinking people.

The country was dripping with the blood of its heroic defenders; its credit was barely kept up by Herculean efforts; England was furnishing privateers, rovers and blockade runners; France, Spain and Austria were forcing upon a republic at our borders a monarch and a tool of their own choosing—and you, with your learning, your oratory, and your alleged love of country, and with so many themes to inspire your *throbbing* heart, never once, to my knowledge, opened your lips in eloquent denunciation of all this wrong, rebellion and insult.

If you made such a speech in the Senate in 1863 or 1864, why not republish it?

Your little "*slip-sheet*," containing your "essay," was never heard of in the army, and it never afforded consolation to a single soldier. The Senate was the place in which to raise your voice, and to hurl just denunciations against the enemies of the country, whether domestic or foreign.

Instead of this, in May, 1864, a most critical and trying period, you contented yourself with aiding and assisting the enemies of Lincoln and the administration by voting for the gold amendment—thus proving most conclusively the real animus which inspired you and the purposes that lay in the recesses of your heart.

It is idle to con over the catalogue of your votes in the Senate in the expectation of finding there anything to justify the claim that you were a patriot. This barefaced boast is of itself, sufficient. In making this one admission, and in claiming credit for a vote which was hostile (as if you could gull us), you have said more than enough to satisfy all honorable men that the pith and marrow of the charges against you are true—that in our extreme need you could not entirely forget your earlier political teachings or surmount your former sympathies for the Democratic South.

A HARTRANFT SOLDIER.

Ungrateful Sumner.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We have heard a great deal lately about the historical event in the United States Senate of the attack of "Bully" Brooks on Charles Sumner. If my recollection of this event is perfect, Sumner is one of the most ungrateful men in the country. Did not Hon. Henry Wilson interpose as soon as he could to prevent Brooks from killing him on the spot? My memory informs me that there were a number of Democrats standing around, among whom were Stephen A. Douglas, and none of them offered to stay the murderous hand till Wilson come upon the scene by accident. Now, where is Sumner? Forgetting the gutta percha cane that fell heavily upon his head, he tries to do an injury to the man who saved his life! He is very *liberal* in his views lately.

Yours, truly, J. H. S.

ACCORDING to the *Nation* four years ago *Harper's Magazine* printed an article entitled "Fish Culture," which described Mr. Seth Green's system and gave an account of a pound or brook in New Jersey in which were artificially propagated. This account contained the following paragraph—or rather let us say that it is currently said to have contained the following paragraph. The Chicago *Tribune* would no doubt have one opinion on that matter, and the *Times* of this city would beyond question violently uphold another. The subscribers of these journals, if either of them now has any left, might refer to *Harper's* for November, 1868:

"Some of the larger fishes are marked by striking peculiarities, and have received distinguished names. One is known as 'Bartimeus,' from the fact that he is blind. A long, lean, lantern-jawed fellow is appropriately yclept 'Don Quixote,' while a huge three-pounder, who fought it on that line during the entire season, killing and devouring over a dozen large fishes, is called 'General Grant.' There was formerly, in the large pond, a curious parti-colored fish, with irregular spots and streaks of white and black, the colors varing almost weekly, who was known to some of the numerous Democrats in the vicinity as 'Horace Greeley'; but he is now no more, having been unfortunately *killed and eaten by 'General Grant.'*"

THINK that we should ever live to read a parapraph like this in the Boston *Post* about Mr. Sumner:

"Inasmuch as nothing but a prudent regard to his physical condition compels him to abstain from the public effort to which the whole community would give their profound attention at this juncture, it is the universal hope that no further renewals of attack by his old and serious disorder will long delay that face-to-face interview with their Senator for which the people of Massachusetts manifest so impatient a desire."

By those who understand what is meant by "renewals of attack of his old and serious disorder," the irony of the quotation will be undestood. That the shaft is so admirably concealed, renders the cut none the less keen to Mr. Sumner.

THE French critics continue to doubt the genuineness of Stanley's reports regarding Dr. Livingstone, and seem quite inclined to regard him as an impostor. In some quarters in this country this opinion is still shared; but the weight of testimony goes further to impeach the judgment and fairness of such critics than Stanley's reports. If they are false, he certainly is the most expert counterfeiter that ever lived, not only of narratives and discovery, but of family letters and personal epistles, involving an accurate knowledge of names and residences which hardly any one besides Dr. Livingstone himself could be supposed to possess.

THE chief of police of San Francisco, in his annual report, just rendered, says: "Finding that the county judge and the police judge elect were disposed to give an effective construction to the laws prohibiting gambling, a series of criminal prosecutions were inaugurated, and after paying about $10,000 fines, the gamblers abandoned the conflict. There were about eighteen places where games of faro were carried on as a business when these prosecutions were commenced, and at the present time it cannot be truly said that prohibited games are carried on as a business at a single place in this city." Here is a suggestion, which, acted upon in Pittsburgh, might result in benefit to the public.

Late discoveries of a number of old furnaces show that mining operations of some kind have at some time been carried on upon what is called Iron Mountain, in the Northern part of Texas. Recently lead and silver, have been found there. Some of the citizens have begun mining, and have high hopes of finding silver in abundance.

THE Springfield *Republican* says: "The New York Republican State Convention was a thoroughly alarmed body." If such was the fact, the alarm was of a kind which begat wisdom, and one cannot help wishing that it might be general everywhere.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The interior of Russia would be a very nice summer resort. While we groan and sweat under a weary life with the mercury ninety-five degrees at the apothecary shops, they complain of intense cold. In the district of Kalouga, it is reported, from the 9th to the 11th of July, the lakes and rivers were covered with a thick layer of ice.

Newport has been more largely patronized by foreign diplomats this season than any other watering place in the country.

Letters from Tehera state that more than one hundred thousand men, women and children have perished in the Persian capital from famine and plague, and that the number of victims throughout the country is not less than three millions.

A plan has been submitted to the French Academy for storing wheat in portable sheet-iron granaries, in which a vacuum is maintained equal to at least from three to four inches of mercury, this being found sufficient to destroy all insect life and to insure the evaporation of any moisture in the grain.

It is expected that the most elegant entertainments that Washington society will witness next winter will be given at the French Legation.

England's extremity is our opportunity. A powerful body of English manufacturers are forming a company for the purpose of importing into England American coal.

San Francisco rejoiceth. The great Goat Island "job," of which the world has heard so much, has been abandoned, and the terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad is to be fixed within the limits of the city by means of a bridge across the bay at Ravenswood.

Out in Iowa a man took so much stock in the comet business that he forgave his enemies, settled with his creditors, and made arrangements to die. He is sorry he paid his debts, now.

Boston boasted of her Jubilee, but she will hardly boast its *finale*. The raffling away of the Coliseum elephant at a gift concert is rather a down-come for great Gilmore.

An English railroad train was recently struck by lightning while running at the rate of forty miles an hour. All the windows of one of the carriages were smashed, and one passenger was knocked from his seat. There were, it appears to us, a sufficient variety of railway accidents before, without this fresh danger.

Mr. Danks, the inventor of the revolving puddling furnaces, has taken out patents for machines in Russia, Austria, Germany, France and Spain.

And now the New York thermometers are on a strike. During the oppressively hot weather of last Wednesday and Thursday it is said that the mercury, instead of remaining at the height proper to the extreme intensity of the heat, quietly sank down several degrees, as though exhausted by its efforts to keep up with the weather.

The varieties of wood produced in different parts of the world are far more numerous than most people are aware of. At the Paris Exposition of 1867 there were, from forty-five different countries, no less than 3,769 different kinds of wood exhibited.

The amount of American cotton in England this year is the largest ever known, with the exception of 1860. The price has a rapid downward tendency, and there are symptoms of a panic among the speculators. It is believed that when the crop of 1872 begins to find its way to Europe, values will become lower than at any thime since the war.

Canteloupes are an excellent vegetable in their way. As an introductory dish to a substantial breakfast they find their proper sphere, but to convert them into whisky is altogether a mistake. It is being done, however.

Three hundred and fifty thousand new head blocks are to be furnished for the national cemeteries. Each block is to be marked with the number of the grave, the name of the soldier, the rank, company, regiment, date, and place of birth. Blocks for unknown soldiers will be inscribed, "Unknown United States soldiers."

A bitter hostility is said to exist between the Canadian French and the English and Scotch classes. Steadily all political offices are passing from the hands of the latter to the former. If in any case an English or Scotch official leaves his place in the Custom House, his successor is sure to be a Canadian Frenchman. The course of affairs in the province of Quebec is steadily setting toward the expulsion of everything not distinctly French or Catholic.

In St. Louis the other day a bolt of lightning entered a store and passed horizontally through eighteen oysters cans and three tea canisters sitting on a shelf. The oysters were thoroughly cooked.

The town of Elizabeth, New Jersey, is so annoyed by the constant whistling of locomotives that a subscription has been started to defray the expenses of a prosecution of the railroad as a nuisance.

Several cultivated and refined people of Boston have determined to build for themselves a family hotel in that city. They propose to have a goodly sized, six story building of brick and freestone, which shall cost upwards of $200,000 and accommodate only six families.

In Cincinnati, a few nights ago, a newly-married brakeman dreamed that his train was in imminent danger. With the strength of desperation he gripped the brake and turned it down. There was a yell of pain, and he woke to find himself sitting up in bed and holding his young wife by the ears, having almost twisted off her head.

Louisville merchants complain that the making that city a port of entry did not much improve its direct foreign trade, as only a few small parcels are received.

A Michigan minister being in want of a settlement, advertises the fact, but gives warning that he is as fastidious about a church as most churches are about a minister, which is putting the boot on the other foot decidedly.

The total number of messages forwarded from postal telegraph stations in Great Britain and Ireland, during the week ending August 3, 1872, was 330,590, and during the corresponding week of 1871, 253,135; showing an increase in the week of 1872 on that of 1871 of 77,455 messages. This shows the benefit of having the telegraph under government control.

The city authorities of Worcester, Massachusetts, are going to import from Europe two thousand dollars' worth of plaster casts for the use of drawing-classes in their public schools. This is a hint to Pittsburgh, if the city only knew it.

A Kentucky farmer, while sinking a well the other day, found two rocks in the way, and after digging forty-eight feet, upon pressing them apart, there were found two frogs without any visible means for sustaining life.

PERSONAL.

Hon. M. R. Waite, of Toledo, one of the American counsel before the Board of Arbitration at Geneva, writes to a friend in New York, that the Americans can see their way clearly through the whole business, and that he expects to leave for home about the middle of October. This item adds to the already excellent prospect that the arbitrators will finish up their work without any further serious difficulty.

Ole Bull has been giving a number of performances in his native country in connection with the festivities in honor of the establishment of the Norwegian Kingdom.

Joaquin Miller is to lecture in New England next fall. By way of an advertisement it is reported he has been divorced from his wife, has got engaged to a Scotch peeress, and wears a shirt with pink boa constrictors writhing on a green ground.

Mr. Dan Godfrey, leader of the British Grenadier band, intends to make another professional visit to this country next spring.

The remains of the late Senator William Pitt Fessenden have been removed from the Western Cemetery to Evergreen Cemetery, in Portland, and a magnificent monument of Caen stone erected over them. It is of the Gothic order, and elegantly carved.

Lullier, the Communist leader has gone crazy. He imagines himself in command of troops, and continually yells orders to them.

Mrs. Mansfield writes to the New York *Commercial* denying the statement by a New York paper that President Grant had been in her house with Fisk and others engaged in drinking and debauchery. She says: "While I have no interest in defending President Grant, yet I feel that justice compels me to deny such an infamous falsehood. General Grant was never in my house in his life."

Mr. Hepworth Dixon is getting dangerous, and ought to be suppressed. He has done up America, London Tower, Switzerland and various other places, and now meditates an invasion of Japan, for the purpose of "doing" it also.

A Cincinnati lady will make her *debut* at the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York, some time next month. She is a young lady of great beauty. Her portrait was painted by Eaton some years since for an exhibition of the New York Academy of Design, and attracted much attention. She is the daughter of Mrs. Susan Jewett, the authoress of "The Old Corner Cupboard," and other works. For several years past Miss Jewett has resided in Washington City, where her father has a place in the Treasury Department under the government. Miss Jewett is said to possess an exquisite voice for singing, and it is reported that at one time she intended to appear in opera, but after considerable training it proved uncertain, and she wisely changed her role and directed her attention to the stage, for which she undeniably has great talent. She is a lady of great taste, cultivation, and refinement, the ornament of the society in which she moves, and one whose private virtues are the pride and happiness of her home circle.

ALADDIN IN CALIFORNIA.

Transmuting Base Metals Into Pure Gold.

A Chemist's Wonderful Discovery—Half a Million of Dollars Manufactured in Two Months—The Coin Pronounced the Purest Gold Ever Put in a Crucible.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, August 11.]

The following story as reported to us has much of romance in it, but the future may demonstrate its truth, revolutionize commerce, and make the possessors of the marvelous talisman the veritable Midas of the nineteenth century. It is no less than the discovery of a chemical process, which, when applied to base metals, transmutes them into gold—pure, shining, veritable gold. The rumor of the diamond discoveries in Arizona have somewhat precipitated the disclosure of the facts we are about to relate, and though at the risk of breaking faith with our informant, we consider his statement too important to be withheld from the public.

THE MODERN MIDAS.

Some three months ago a plain-looking man, of American birth, presented himself at one of our leading banks and solicited an interview with the manager. The banker was very much occupied with his cares, overburdened with offers of paper for discount, and harrassed with the prospects of losses on loans for which he held collateral in the shape of mining stocks, seemingly descending on his hands. He surveyed his supposed customer, and almost before the first words of salutation had fallen from the newcomer's lips, he said:

"No, sir; can't do it. Very sorry, but have gone beyond our limit to accommodate our own customers. Doing nothing on the outside to-day, at any rates."

The stranger made no reply, but deposited a leathern valise on the banker's desk, opened and took from it a mass of dingy metal, looking half like copper and half like brass, and handed it to him. The man of money examined it curiously, and returned it, saying he was no judge of mineral substances, and had no time to study this particular specimen.

A CONFIDENTIAL PERSON'S JUDGMENT.

The stranger asked him if he would know gold if he saw it; and, if not, would he be kind enough to send for some confidential person, on whose judgment he could rely, to assay and determine the quality and value of his lump of metal. The proposition was reluctantly acceded to. One of our most prominent assayers was summoned, and after examining the substance and inquiring, with visible excitement, where it came from, and receiving no satisfaction, departed, taking it with him, promising to report on it the next day but ane at noon. Punctually at the appointed time the three men met at the bank. The assayer produced the metal, which had been run into the form of a bar, and had all the appearance of the ordinary gold ingot of commerce.

"That looks like gold," said the banker.

"It is gold," said the assayer, "nearly a thousand fine—the purest I have ever put in a crucible."

ANOTHER SEARCHING TEST.

The stranger said nothing. The others plied him with questions concerning the source from which it came. He civilly but firmly declined to furnish any information, requesting them, as a further test of its genuineness, to send it to the mint in this city for coinage. To this they assented, and the bar was sent, with other bars, to the mint. It was there again submitted to the tests usual in such cases, and the next day its value was returned in double eagles—something more than eight thousand dollars—which was placed to the credit of the now decidedly interesting stranger. For nearly a week nothing was seen of him or heard from him. The banker was in a fever of excitement. He could think of nothing but the owner of the gold. He ran over all the mining news of the public press for some record of a strike in the gold-producing districts; and, if the truth must be told, he waited for some intelligence of an audacious robbery of the treasure box of an up-country stage or of the rifling of some bank or assay office in which his new friend should play a prominent part.

A SECOND INSTALLMENT.

So well satisfied was he of the correctness of this latter conjecture that he was on the point of advertising the possession by him, under peculiar circumstances, of a large quantity of refined gold, when the depositor appeared bringing with him a much larger piece of the same metal as formerly, which, with some ceremony and dignity, he submitted for inspection. This was done, and then the stranger inquired if the banker was entirely satisfied of its genuineness.

"Perfectly, perfectly," was the answer. "It is gold. Where did you get it?"

The answer nearly caused him to faint. He sat for a few moments like one in a trance. His ears were filled with strange sounds. His eyes grew dim. His hands trembled nervously, and his heart beat a queer tattoo which alarmed him for his personal safety. It was a very brief answer, yet in it were involved the most momentous consequences to commerce, to the vast system of labor and capital employed in the mining enterprise of the State, to the precious metal basis of trade in every land, and to the maintenance even of government itself. It contained a revolution within itself.

"I MADE IT MYSELF."

It is no wonder that the amazing disclosure almost unmanned the listener. The stranger quietly said:

"I made it myself;" and after a pause he added: "I can make it by the ton. I can freight a ship with it within a month from the time I have enlarged my present laboratory, as I am now about to do."

The banker plied him with questions as to its locality, and with prayers to be permitted to visit the scene of his marvelous labors, but to no purpose. He then held up before the discoverer the power which they could wield in the community, the vast possessions which they might acquire, and the certainty of making together a fame unequalled since the world began. He represented to him the impossibility of concealment, except with the aid of one situated like himself, who could turn this new accession into the now steady money tides of commercial exchanges and swell without destroying them. He then attempted to show him the danger to himself from the chagrin of those whose values he might impair or destroy, and the need of caution in utilizing for himself his terrible secret.

THE SPEAKER NOT DISCLOSED.

His hearer sat with imperturbable countenance until the close of the banker's harangue, and then replied:

"I will make you the depository of my gold. You may control its issue, and we will together share the power it brings. But my process must remain forever in my own heart. I shall never reveal it. I will bring you in a very few days more than you have now in your vaults. My laboratory is near the New Park, in a building which would attract no attention, save from its dilapitated appearance. I was at work there during the most of the past winter, and have by degrees succeeded in making myself quite comfortable without attracting attention. I have several ways of access to it, and never use the same way twice in succession. I admit I have experienced some fear of discovery and attack; but my guards are my dogs, and they are faithful and silent. There is now more danger than ever in the increasing volume of my product, which will need other means of transporting raw material and bringing it back in the shape of gold than this old valise and my hands."

THE CHEMIST'S LABORATORY.

He then turned to a convenient table and wrote a few lines, which he sealed in an envelope and handed to the banker.

"There is the direction to my retreat. I shall return in a week with more gold, and if I fail to come you may know that some evil has befallen me. Then come to me."

The banker promised faithful observance of the injunction, and with many protestations of mutual fidelity and good will they parted. The paper has never been opened, and the manufacturer of gold has steadily and punctually reappeared, bringing his weekly enormous additions to the bullion of the bank. It is said that more than half a million have been manufactured within the past two months and deposited in the bank.

THE MANUFACTURED COIN IN CIRCULATION.

Some of it has been converted into coin and put in circulation. Many of our readers who believe they are handling the products of our gold mines, now daily receive and pay out this substance, created from base metals by one of our most unobstrusive citizens. Some of it has been run into the customary form of bars, and, stamped with the brand and records of our most famous refinery, has been shipped abroad, as the basis of exchange for a banking institution on a colossal scale, to be established on the comparatively small beginning of one of our noted banks, and the effort will be made to make San Francisco the center of all commercial exchanges and the great depository of the products of the world. The scheme is vast, proportioned to the power which two men hold in their grasp. It is frightful to reflect what may be the result of their ambition, if it should pass beyond its present reasonable limits. No human imagination can conceive the end to which the wealth of our modern Midas and his banker may bring all established modes of doing business, and, indeed, as we have said, the government itself.

Curious Surgery Experiments in Skin Grafting.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Occasionally the public hear through the newspapers and medical journals of "skin grafting." This is a curious surgical operation, but is now not uncommon in the hospitals and in private practice. Professor A. B. Mott, of Bellevue Hospital, has introduced a novel practice. Some time ago an Irishwoman of this city was severely injured by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, by which her clothing was set on fire, and her right arm and her right breast down to the stomach, were frightfully burned. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and placed in Dr. Mott's ward. Her case was under treatment for months, and the patient appeared incurable. At the same time a man named McClenahan was in the hospital, whose leg had been amputated at the thigh. Dr. Mott considered that he might use the healthy skin from the limb in one more effort to cure the disabled woman. He resolved to test the operation of "grafting." Eighty-nine pieces of tegument, each about one-sixteenth of an inch square, were cut from the amputated limb before the natural warmth had passed out of it, and by gentle pressure applied to as many points of the great open sore on the woman's breast and arm. Of these eighty-nine pieces eighty adhered and became a part of her system. The cure is now perfect, and the man who gave of his body to heal the woman's is also well.

The practice of "grafting" is looked upon with favor by eminent surgeons. Sometimes the skin is obtained for the purpose from the body of a person willing to render so much service to another, but more frequently it is cut away from the healthy parts of the patient's own body. In this case, however, Dr. Mott used skin from an amputated limb, and thus effected a cure. Old and obstinate ulcers and burns will yield to this treatment when they will not to any other. After the "slouching" from a surface wound has taken place, nature proceeds in the work of restoration by a granulating process over the whole area of the wound. A thin, delicate pellicle of skin growing around the healthy border of the wound covers the granulations, and if the process is perfect, the cure is also perfect. But the border of the wound may not have sufficient vitality to form the cicatrix which is necessary to healing, or it may be that the wound is too large to be covered. It is in these cases that "grafting" is of no avail. Every separate fragment of skin grafted into the system is a center of vitality from which the necessary process of cicatrization begins and spreads until the cicatrix covers the sore.

A man with a malignant tumor, leading under the eye and occupying the floor of the orbit, recently was placed under Professor Mott's care. The carotid artery was tied on the side of the tumor, so as to starve it out by depriving it of the nutriment which it had obtained, and then the tumor itself was cut away. The man has recovered.

THE important experiments for some time in progress at Fort Monroe for the improvement of cannon powder have resulted in gaining greatly increased explosive force—greater velocity and diminished pressure on the walls of the gun. The same charge as lately fired from a twelve-inch rifle at the British iron-clad Glatten was fired from a fifteen-inch smooth-bore, at Fort Monroe. The impact of the smooth-bore was 9,035 tons to the square inch, while the impact of the British shot was but 6,100 tons. This demonstrated that the Glatten's turret would have been shattered if the improved powder had been used, and the experiments are regarded as placing the United States ahead in the contest between ordnance and defensive armor, and the increasing efficiency of the torpedo system.

A DUEL, with fatal results, was fought at Leghorn, Italy, August 1, between an American named Frederick Brewster, and an Italian Count Benedetto Sella. Brewster occupied a position in the English bank of Lloyd & Co., at Leghorn, and has corresponded with various American journals. Brewster and Count Sella had been friends, but quarrelled in a restaurant at Leghorn. Count Sella impugned the purity of American institutions, a quarrel ensued, and finally Brewster struck the Count in the face. A duel, with pistols, followed within a week, and the Count fell at the first fire, the bullet piercing the jugular under the left ear. Brewster was unhurt, and has fled from Leghorn.

Want of Vitality.

If a deficiency of vital energy is not a disease in itself it is a condition which lays the system open to the attacks of all conceivable maladies. Night and day we are surrounded more or less by deleterious influences. No atmosphere is entirely pure, no water utterly free from injurious particles; while in many localities both are positively unwholesome. What defence has the weak, languid system, in which the vital principle is deficient or dormant, against any of the morbid influences which produce epidemic and other diseases? None whatever. There is no safety save in artificial reinforcement. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have beyond all question, a vitalizing effect. If the nervous forces of the body have been recklessly expended in exhausting physical or mental labor, or dissipated in the indulgences of a "fast" life, this powerful vegetable tonic and corrective will restore them. If the defective vitality is a constitutional evil it can be remedied to a great extent by this wonderful invigorant. At a season of the year when the air is more or less impregnated with the seeds of periodic fevers, it is especially desirable that the digestion should be perfect, the habit of body regular, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves firm. These conditions are the best protection against all disorders, and they are conditions which the Bitters are better adapted than any other medicinal agent to promote and secure. See to it, however, that no imitation or counterfeit is substituted for the genuine article, and let all who value health and have an antipathy to poison beware of the local bitters made from condemned drugs and vilely adulterated alcohol, which have sprung up like unwholesome fungi all over the country.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TO THE

Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURGH, June 26, 1872.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next for the Graduation, Masonry and Ballasting of the uncompleted portion of the

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Profile and Specifications can be seen at the Engineer's Office, Columbia, Pa., on and after 20th inst.
Proposals may be made for one or more sections of about one mile each.
Payments in cash, eighty per cent. monthly, and balance on completion of contracts.

G. B. ROBERTS,
Chief Engineer.

August 15, 1872.

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FRANCIS A. GIBBONS,
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U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Pittsburgh, August 23, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 12th day of August, A. D. 1872, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of JOHN R. PUTNAM, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Office of the Register, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 10th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. MURDOCH,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

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We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 8's at 90 and Interest.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Saturday Evening, August 24, 1872.

The sensation of the week has been the culmination and collapse of the great wheat corner in Chicago, and now the last operation is engaged, in the language of the late lamented Fisk, in pulling out his individual corpse from the *debris*. The movement seems to have started in July, with wheat at $1 16 per bushel, and a daily arrival of 14,000 bushels. Under the steady purchases of the bull clique prices have advanced till $1 62 per bushel was reached, and a daily arrival of 200,000 bushels, when the ring, being unable to take the heavy load, which daily increased, gave up the fight and stopped paying. With their downfall many innocent persons have suffered, but as they are mostly of that irrepressible class, the grain brokers, they take the matter calmly. The movement has done much to unsettle values and enhance prices, increasing the cost of every person's barrel of flour by thirty-three per cent., for mill owners, who are loaded up with this high-priced wheat, will try to sustain the flour market till they can work off the r stock on to the consumers without a loss to themselves.

With all the opprobrium cast upon the active participants in the ring, there is yet something to be said on the other side, as will be seen by the above report, the daily sales by the farmers rose from 14,000 bushels at $1 16 to 200,000 bushels at prices ranging from $1 50 to $1 60. The benefit of this increased rate accrues directly to the producers, and the loss falls largely on the speculators. It has stimulated the movement of grain to market, yielded a handsome return to the producers, and left the market well supplied with grain. Those making the greatest outcry and "pointing the finger of scorn" are the professional "shorts," whose whole business it is to depreciate values to a point that would leave the former no profit, but put money in their own purses. The money market seems not to have been seriously affected, of which the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"The local money market continues active and steady, notwithstanding the excitement in grain circles, which has scarcely produced a single ripple in the onward movement of the bank current. As stated yesterday, no banks were involved; and, so far as heard from, not a single check was thrown out to-day, though the transfers of accounts were larger, as indicated by the business at the clearing house."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116⅜	116⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114½	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅛	115
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113⅜	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅜	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅜	113⅝
10-40s	112⅜	111⅝
New 5s	112⅜	111⅞
Gold	113⅜	112½
Currency 6s	112⅝	112½

—A correspondent asks what are the instructions to the National banks of the Controller of the Currency, to which we referred a few days ago. We give below the circular:

"In future reports of the condition of your bank, made to this office, all checks payable in specie will be reported under the head of checks and other cash items. The amount of these checks will be stated separately, but extended in the general aggregate of cash items. The items of specie will include coin and all gold Treasury notes, only stated separately and extended as heretofore.

"JOHN J. KNOX,
"Comptroller of the Currency."

—The New York bank statement, received this afternoon by wire, shows as follows:

Legal tenders, decrease	$1,664,400
Specie, decrease	2,192,100
Total loss of reserve	$3,856,500
Deposits, decrease	9,308,300
Circulation, increase	81,100
Total	$9,227,200

Making the actual loss in reserve $1,549,675, with a corresponding decrease in the loans of $4,374,200.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 24, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113⅜	113	112⅞	113	113	112⅞
Canton		91		91		
Western Union Tel	71¾	71⅞		71¾		
Quicksilver				41		
Pacific Mail	73⅝	73½	73⅝	73⅞	73⅝	73⅝
Adams Express		95		95⅛		
Wells Fargo Express		86		86		
American Express		73		73½		
United States Express		81		81		
New York Central	97¼	97⅝	97⅛	97⅜	96⅞	97¼
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46	46⅛	46⅛
Reading						
Michigan Central		116½		116⅝		
Michigan Southern	89⅛	89	89⅜	89⅛	89⅛	89¼
Illinois Central		132⅜		132⅜		
Cleveland and Pitts	90	90	90	90	90	90⅛
Chicago and Northwest	73⅛	73⅜	73⅜	73¾	73⅞	73⅞
Do. preferred	89	89⅛	89⅛	89½	89	
Rock Island	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109¼
St. Paul	54	54⅛	54⅛	54½	54⅛	54¼
Do. preferred	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75½	75⅛	75⅜
Wabash		74⅛		74½	74⅛	
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	96	96		96	96	96
Ohio and Mississippi	42¼	42⅝	42⅝	42¾	42⅞	42⅞
Chicago and Alton		112				
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie		6⅛		6⅛		
Harlem		115		115		
New Jersey Central		106¼		106⅛		
Union Pacific	35	35	35	34¾	35	35

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	58⅜	Lehigh Valley R. R.	60
Phila. and Erie	27⅝	North Penn'a R. R.	45
Lehigh Navigation	41⅛	United Co's of N. J.	127
Catawissa	45	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	35	Reading	58⅛

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August 24.—Cattle—Receipts 761. Weather rainy and market extremely dull. Two lots of common shipping steers sold at $4 70a4 90 respectively, and a few stockers at $4 30a4 60. A good many Texans and Cherokees are left unsold. Shipments yesterday 1,127. Hogs—Receipts 4,432. Yorkers are very quiet at $4 50a4 70; heavy grades in fair demand and firm at $4 75a4 80. Shipments yesterday 8,828. Sheep—Receipts 104. Market dull but unchanged.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, August 24, 1872.

REMARKS—The market last week closed very firm, and dealers report trade excellent, in every respect, with the exception of two or three articles which still continue to be in greater supply than the present demand calls for. As a rule Saturday is not a very long market day, most of the heavy houses having their orders filled by twelve o'clock. But, notwithstanding this, some of our merchants are reluctant to close their houses at three P. M., preferring to remain and fill what stray orders may come along in the afternoon. Saturday's quotations remain without change, and the prospect for a good fall trade looks bright. The weather, at present writing, is very pleasant, the mornings and evenings cool, while the sun at midday continues hot.

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 48 ℔ cent., 4¼c; refined, 58 ℔ cent., 6¼c; nitrate soda, 5c; arsenic, 3½c ℔ ℔; pots, 10c; pearls, 10a11½c ℔ ℔.

APPLES—The supply continues in excess of the demand. The receipts have been 236 bbls. The ruling figures are $1a2 ℔ bbl, with few sales.

APPLE BUTTER—There is not a very large supply in the market, but prime is selling at 65a75c.

BUTTER—The market is not what might be considered active, but still good butter sells readily at 16a18½c, while common is not wanted at all. The receipts were 23 pkgs.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—This household article still continues to meet with favor, and during the past week the sales have been large at the following prices: $1 75 for ¼ ℔s; $3 25 for ½ ℔s; $6 for 1 ℔ and $30 for 5 ℔s.

BEANS—With a moderate demand we qute sales at $3 00a3 25 ℔ bushel.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 00; No. 1 $3 50; No. 2 $3 00.

CHEESE—The receipts were 175 boxes; sales of Goshen at 12a13c: Sweitzer 15a17c; Factory 11a12½c; Dairy 10½a11c ℔ ℔.

COUNTRY CURED HAMS—Hams 9a10c ℔ ℔; clear sides 7c ℔ ℔; shoulders 5a5½c ℔ ℔.

CARBON OIL—With a fair trade prices are held firm at 19c for lots in a small way at the usual advance.

CEMENT—Beeson's Hydraulic at $2 00a2 25 ℔ bbl; Louisville $2 50a2 75; Rosedale $4 60; Eagle $3 00; Johnstown $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50a3 75 ℔ bbl.

CORN MEAL—There is scarcely any change to note in prices, with sales at $3 25 ℔ bbl.

CANDLES—Previous quotations are the present ruling figures: Stearine, 14 ounces, full weight, 16c; 14 ounces, 13½c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales of Pennsylvania at $5 50 ℔ case.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Country dealers as well as those in the city report an excellent trade and still improving. We quote as follows: Hams, sugar cured, 17c; sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain do 8½c; breakfast bacon 14c; rib sides 10c; clear rib sides 10½c; clear sides 11c. Dried beef 20c. Lard, tierces, 11c; half bbls 11½c; pails 11½c. Mess pork $16 00 per bbl.

EGGS—The stock now on hand is ample for present wants, and fresh sell readily at 17a18c.

FLOUR—There is nothing new to note worthy of mention. Holders do not, in a number of instances, seem inclined to sell very heavy. Buyers are holding off somewhat preferring to see what will be done by the Western operators during the week. We quote nominally as follows: Spring wheat $8 00a8 50 for new, $8 75a9 00 for old. Some fancy lots sold a fraction higher. The mill rates are unchanged. We quote small sales of rye flour at $5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—The following are the grain receipts since our last:

Oats, sacks	1,357	Wheat, sacks	1,039
Corn, sacks	595		

Wheat in the west is reported a trifle lower, although the figures here remain unchanged. We quote: New red $1 70a1 75; old red scarce at $1 80 a1 85; new white $1 80a1 85. Oats are nominally unchanged; old white 43c: mixed 41c and new 35c. Rye remains without material change at 75a80c. Corn—With no material change we quote nominally at 60c; yellow 62c; shelled firm at 61a62c; ear in bulk sells at 58a60c.

GROCERIES.—Our dealers still keep a large stock on hand to meet the demand from country merchants. The trade still continues brisk, with nothing to excite the market to compel us to change our quotations. The following are the ruling prices:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25,strictly prime 24c; prime 24c; good 22½c; fair 21½c; roasted in one pound papers 26c; O G Java 23c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 13c: Powdered sugar 13½c; A do 12c; B do 11½c; extra C 11¼c; Chesapeake extra C 11⅛a11¼c; fruit sugars 8a9½c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9½c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 23c; allspice 16; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

HAY—There is nothing new to note. Old hay finds ready saleat $33 ℔ ton, $25a30 ℔ ton for new.

LARD OIL—Cincinnati and Chicago extra No 1 is quoted at 75a80c.

POTATOES are very dull; sales were made at $1 per bbl and upwards, but the market prices are $1 50a2 per bbl. We quote Jersey sweets at $7a7 50 per bbl, and Maryland sweets at $4a4 25 per bbl.

PEACHES sell readily at $1 50a2 50 per box, according to quality.

PEARS—Choice Barttetts sell at $5.

PLUMS—A good demand is had for this article, and they find ready sale at $4a4 50 per box; good green plums sell at $3 25 per box.

POULTRY—A very fair market is reported for spring chickens at 45a60c per pair.

SAPOLIO—A very active trade is reported for this useful household article at $6 50 per case.

SEEDS—Timothy is quoted at $3 37½; store lots are selling at $3 62; clover seed remains inactive, while flax seed ranges from $1 75a1 80.

VINEGAR—Good cider is quoted at 18c per gal.

WATER MELONS—Jerseys sell at $15a20 per 100, and Marylands at $10a15 per 100.

TALLOW is without change, and prices rule firm at 8a8½c per ℔.

WHISKY—A fair demand is reported, and highwines are selling in job lots at 95a96c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, August 24, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Saturday, Aug. 24	288	2,500	900	75	....

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Saturday, Aug. 24	1,314	2,400	1,400	75	644

Cattle

The receipts of cattle to-day have been light both of through stock and those intended for sale here. There is nothing doing in the yards to-day, as buyers have went East. The market toward the close was a little weak, and lower than at the opening. The offerings of good cattle were light, and sold for fair prices; common dull and bad. Following are the prices at which the market closed: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s steers, $6 75 to $7; prime 1,300 ℔s steers, $6 50 to $6 75; good, 1,200 ℔s steers, $6 25 to $6 35; fair, 1,100 ℔s steers, $5 75 to $6 00; fair, 1,000 ℔s steers, $5 25 to $5 50; common steers, $4 75 to $5 00; roughs, all weights, $3 50 to $4 25; stockers, $3 50; bulls, $2 00 to $2 50; cows, heifers, &c., $3 00 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs fair. There is nothing worthy of change since our last report. Prime heavy hogs are in rather free supply and sell slow from $5 25 to $5 30, Yorkers not coming so plenty and trade moderately active. Following are the prices current on the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $5 25 to $5 30; prime Philadelphia $5 10 to $5 20; Yorkers $4 65 to $4 85; roughs $4 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair for this time of the week. There is nothing doing. The market has sold tolerably well for prime sheep, though common have not sold so well. All the offerings of good were sold, and at fair prices. A bunch of good 90 ℔s fine wool sold for 6c, though we consider this a little above the the market. Following are the current rates: Extra, 100 ℔s sheep, $6 00; prime, 90 ℔s sheep, $5 75 to $5 85; good, 85 ℔s sheep, $5 25 to $5 50; fair, 80 ℔s sheep, $4 75 to $5 00; common $3 50 to $4 00.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

AUGUST 22.—American Pig—There is little if anything doing in this branch of the iron trade. A fair inquiry exists from manufacturers, but the companies are still so backward in their deliveries that they refuse to enter into new contracts for either present or future delivery until all outstanding contracts have been filled, and their entire production, which is only light, owing to hot weather, is divided around among manufactures to enable them to keep going. We quote Lehigh brands at $55 for No. 1, $53 for No. 2, and $49 for Gray. But these figures must be considered entirely nominal in the absence of supplies; in fact, we understand $57,50 has been offered for a round lot of No. 1, but refused, as it could not be furnished. Hudson River iron firm at $2a3 per ton less than the above figures.

SCOTCH PIG—Importers continue very firm in their views, and not disposed to realize at any concession from their late highest asking rate, and their position is strengthened by continued favorable advices from Glasgow. The stocks are becoming reduced and in few hands, under good control. The demand, however, continues light, and transactions confined to a few small parcels necessary for immediate requirements, consumers appearing to anticipate a lower range of values in the future, and in consequence limit their purchases to the lowest possible amounts. We quote Coltness, $50; Gartsherrie, $55a56; Glengarnock, $54 and Eglinton, $52a52 50.—*Iron Age.*

BOSTON.

August 24.—There is but little change to note in this market, and prices remain firm at last week's figures. The disturbances arising from strikes and labor combinations remain about the same as last reported, and we hear of no new complications to ruffle the market. The demand for manufactured iron is fully up to seasonable requirements, and prices seem to be stiffening. Stocks are light, and with the return of cool weather a lively demand is anticipated. Scotch pig is quiet at former quoted rates.

Sales in New York embrace 100 tons Glengarnock on private terms. American pig is quoted strong, with moderate sales. Old rails are held higher; quoted at $50a52, gold. Scrap iron is plenty, with a higher sale; quoted at about $50 on dock. English rails are steadily held; 2,000 tons sold at a private price. We quote Eglinton at $52 50; Glengarnock at $54 50a55 00; Gartsherrie $55a56. New rails at $74a76 gold for English, and $85a87 50 for American. American pig —No. 1 at $53a55; No. 2 at $50a52; forge at $47a49. Old rails at $50a52 gold; wrought scrap at 50a52 50. Small lots of Eglinton from store sell at $54 per tons large are selling at $53 per ton. Coltness is nominal at $60a61 50 per ton. No. 1 American pig is in light stock and prices are firm. We quote yard lots at $56a60 per ton for the different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $56a57, and good brands No. 1 at 58a60 per ton. American and English bar iron are firm at $115 for common sizes, and $125a150 for extra sizes. Rails retain an upward tendency at 85a 90 per ton currency. Old rails are firm, with sales at $55a57 50 per ton. Cast steel is selling at 15a17c for English and 16a18c for American.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

August 24.—The market continues in much the same state as that reported in our last issue. Prices are firm, but without any decided advance or decline. On the whole, perhaps, the market may be described as showing no special activity during the past week, probably owing to the extreme warm weather which has prevailed for the last ten days. In manufactured iron there has been no change in prices, which, however, are firm. Trade though not exceptionally active, is sufficiently so to satisfy manufacturers, who are well supplied with orders. New rails are moderately active, and prices remain unchanged; in old material there is more doing; rails continue in demand and prices rule firm; scrap is a little more active and prices have an upward tendency. Below are the closing quotations for the week: No 1 foundry, $51a54; No 2 foundry $50a51; gray forge $47a48; white and mottled $46a47; mottled gray forge and No 2 pig metal, made of all Cornwall ores, are held as follows: mottled $47; gray forge $48; No 2 $47 ℔ ton; bars from mill 5c ℔ ℔; rails, American, at works $85a90 ℔ ton, as to quality; old rails $52a54, gold, to arrive; scrap—No 1 wrought $53a55 ℔ ton; nails $5 75 ℔ keg; railroad spikes 5¼c ℔ ℔.—*Enquirer.*

CINCINNATI.

August 26.—The tone of the market is unchanged since our last report. Demand fair and prices strong. Receipts are free by rail but limited on the water routes.

Gloucester Fish Market.

[For the week ending August 15.]

Georges Codfish—None in shipping order. Weather very bad for curing. List sales at $5 75 per qtl. Market firm. Bank $5 00 to $5 50.

Mackerel—Shore continue in light receipt and prices have advanced. We quote last sales of No 1 at $14 85. One fare of Georges, extra large sold at $18 00. No 2, $9 50a10 00. Two fares of bay have arrived this week. Sales at $9 50a12 50 for No 1 and 2.

Fresh Halibut—Scarce. Last sales of Bank at $9 50 for white, and $6 00 for gray. Georges sold yesterday for $13 00a9 50 for white and gray.

Smoked Do—In good demand. Sales at $9 00a9 50 per ℔, according to quality.

Oil—Cod 55 to 60c ℔ gal.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, August 26, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, August 19	7,366	194	2,390
Tuesday, August 20	4,447	....	4,010
Wednesday, August 21	1,410	756	3,581
Thursday, August 22	4,188	....	4,119
Friday, August 23	5,144	1,030	3,657
Saturday, August 24	3,394	....	2,648
Total for week	25,949	1,980	19,399
Since January 1	747,780	94,430	362,397
To August 24, 1872	773,729	96,410	381,796
Same time 1871	741,643	70,475	377,652
Same time 1870	714,114	98,700	358,568
Same time 1869	548,945	99,991	274,126
Same time 1868	767,040	115,491	327,006

BUSINESS.

The market during the week has presented a variety of changes. The general impression at present is that prices have about touched their lowest point—in fact, there are already signs of improvement at Parker's and other points in the oil regions. Prices have advanced from 15a20c per bbl. This is a good beginning. The sales, too, were larger. A revival of the oil business would be very acceptable to a large number of persons. Refined oil remains in about the same condition we left it at the close of our last general review.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	36,495	25,949

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past eight years:

From January 1st to August 24, 1872	773,729
Same time 1871	741,643
Same time 1870	714,114
Same time 1869	548,945
Same time 1868	767,040
Same time 1867	658,450
Same time 1866	730,240
Same time 1865	341,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,182	1,980
Allegheny Valley Railroad	20,600	19,399
Total	22,782	21,379

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore, Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past four years, from January 1st to August 24th:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	80,991	98,700	70,475	94,430
Allegheny Valley R.R.	274,126	358,568	377,652	381,796
Total	355,117	457,268	448,127	476,226

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market was firm but prices have undergone no change. At Parker's $3 25 was bid, $3 27½ wanted. This would be equal 8¼a8½c here; sales were made at both prices.

REFINED.

The market since our last issue has undergone no change worthy of notice. The asking figures for eastern delivery were: Spot 21¾c; August 21¾c; September, first half, 22c; last half 22¼a22½c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady, with sales of city make at $1 80; country $1 72.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—Market quiet; S. W. 21¾a21½c; crude, in bulk, 10½c; cases, 27c; sales none; futures: September 22¼c.

ROUSEVILLE, August 24.—Market quiet, dull, and unchanged, at $3 25.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 24.—Market firm and unchanged at $3 25 asked.

OIL CITY, August 24.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower road, $3 25; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 40; upper road, $3 35.

TITUSVILLE, August 24.—Market quiet at $3 35a3 37½.

TITUSVILLE, August 24.—The *Courier* says: The market is quiet, with little changes in prices, and closed quiet.

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$3 35
300 bbls upper road, spot	3 37½
2,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 37½
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 20
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 25
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 40

NEW YORK, August 24.—Closing 23d.—Crude in bulk quiet at 11½c; a sale is reported of 1,000 bbls at 11½c. Refined firm at 22¾a22½c; cargoes—a little more inquiry; sales of 3,200 bbls, this month's delivery, at 22¾c; 2,000 bbls, resale of contracts, at 23¼c; 1,500 bbls, first half September, 22¾c; cases steady at 28a28½c. Philadelphia market dull and nominally unchanged; sales of 500 bbls short delivery 21½c, with return; sales of 1,000 bbls refined, last half September, at 22½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, August 24.—Market very quiet at $3 25 bid.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—August 21¾a21¾c; September, 22¼c; crude 10½c.

OIL CITY, August 24.—Market very quiet at $3 40.

TIDIOUTE, August 24.—Market quiet at $3 15.

TITUSVILLE, August 24.—Market dull and nothing doing; sales of some lots at $3 35a3 37½.

ROUSEVILLE, August 24.—Market quiet and firm at $3 20a3 3 25.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Thomas King	Petrolite Ref. Co	160
T P Miller	Oleopolis Oil Works	80
T P Miller	J C Fisher	57
H Sweet	Sunbeam Oil Works	148
Parker & Thompson	Citizens' Oil Works	462
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	53[illegible]
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	240
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	382
H M McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	7[illegible]
Wm Stephenson	Sterling Oil Works	936
J Bushnell	Model Oil Works	234
Duncan & Young	Liberty Oil Works	78[illegible]
Wm. Stevenson	Tarentum Oil Works	94[illegible]
Duncan & Young	Standard Oil Works	51[illegible]

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Petrolite Oil Works	160	Oleopolis Oil Works	8[illegible]
J C Fisher	57	Superior Oil Works	14[illegible]
Citizens' Oil Works	462	Standard Oil Works	1,43[illegible]
Crystal Oil Works	240	Vesta Oil Works	7[illegible]
Sterling Oil Works	936	Model Oil Works	234
Liberty Oil Works	782	Tarentum Oil Works	94[illegible]
Total			5,551

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 23, 1872.

Vesta Oil Works, 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 200 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 208 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Central Refining Co., 256 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Central Refining Co, 53 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Central Refining Co., 50 bbls to Carson & Cullin, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co, 407 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.
Total 1,324

Shipments of Refined Oil East by W. P. R. R.

Elkins, Bly & Co, 50 bbls to Miller & Co., Lancaster, Pa.
Elkins Bly & Co, 200 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Central Refining Co, 100 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
A D Miller, 104 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Total 454

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

August 24.—The market lacks annimation, and though the advices from abroad continue to be of a favorable character, yet the market has failed to respond. During the few months past, wools have ruled below the average prices of last year, yet relatively higher than their products, and manufacturers have, therefore, declined to purchase beyond actual necessities, with the hope that still lower prices will prevail. In the absence of any large demand at present the market is perhaps in buyers' favor, yet they are unable to gain any decided concessions. Cape has been in fair request, and it is rumored that further shipments are about being made to the other side, but we have been unable to learn definite particulars. Since our last some 290 bales have changed hands, at prices ranging from 37½a40c. Carpet wools have been in fair request, but the business consummated has not been large. The sales besides the foregoing include 5,000 ℔ Black Spanish at 48 cents; 3,000 ℔ Scuterie Lambs', 50; 15,000 ℔ East India, 20a50; 5,000 ℔ Montevideo, 43; 160 bales Australian, 57a58; 15,000 ℔ Rio Grande on private terms, and 20 bales Buenos Ayres sheep skins at 28½ cents. Domestic wool is very quiet. The same state of things exist as for some time past. Very few shipments are being made from the West here, as the views of the farmers continue very much above those of dealers, and excepting an occasional transaction nothing is being done in fleece. California is coming in more freely, principally the better grades of Northern, and a better business is looked for in this article. The sales comprises 4,000 ℔ scoured Western at 80 cents; 7,000 ℔ spring California, 25; 1,500 ℔ fall do, 35; 20 bags scoured do, 95; 30 bags extra pulled, 50a60; 12,000 ℔ Texas, 27½a46; 5,000 ℔ Georgia and lake, 49; 1,000 ℔ fine Western, 65; 5 bags super, 69.—*Commercial List.*

BOSTON.

August 24.—The same inactivity noticed in our last has characterized the wool market this week. Sales have only been made to manufacturers who were in want of stocks, and transactions among brokers have been limited. The goods market has ruled dull through the summer, and the low rates for most descriptions have had a depressing influence upon manufactures, and checked production. The time, however, is not far distant, when a large number of manufacturers will be obliged to come in for supplies in order to keep their mills in operation, as, in view of the high prices of raw material and the dullness in the goods market, they have allowed their stocks to become much depleted.

There is no doubt but that the substitution of foreign for domestic wool will become much more general if the present high prices continue. Manufacturers are determined to have cheap wools, and several offers have been made and refused the past week for domestic at current rates, and Australian, Montevideo, Cape, and Mestiza were substituted. It is reliably stated that at least 700 sets of cards are now running on foreign wools in this country.

The stock of domestic wool is light for the season, although the clip in farmers' hands is comparatively large. It is estimated that in Ohio the increase over last year will be 4,000,000 pounds, but the farmers are loth to sell and speculators have, and will, in most instances, hold for an advance in New Hampshire, Ohio, and Michigan, though many in want of money have been compelled to make concessions in order to effect sales.

The stock of pulled wools in the market is very limited, but the supply is fully equal to the demand. The number of domestic skins in pullers' hands is exceedingly light, many running on foreign. The stock of domestic consists principally of short staple and lambs' wool; but there is a fair supply of fine South American.

The future of the market is wholly problematical, and depends entirely upon the legitimate demand. As has been stated above, most manufacturers are carrying light stocks of wool, and if the fall trade gives the anticipated stimulus, which will be instrumental in closing out present supplies, the market will again have to be sought and replenishing take place. Just now there is no "snap" or "vim" to the market, and dealers and manufacturers are waiting for something to "turn up."—*Commercial Bulletin.*

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

August 24.—The market continues very firm, with demand only for immediate wants of consumers. There are complaints of mould and vermin from several sections of this State, but nothing serious.

The following is from the circular of the 22d inst. of Mr. Emmet Wells:

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	105
Receipts for the corresponding week in 1871	1,112
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	29,059
Total receipts for same period in 1870	67,270
Total receipts for same period in 1869	102,027
Export clearances, for the week	2
Total exports since September 1, 1871	6,089
Imports for the week	24
Total imports since September 1, 1871	5,740

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 24.—Flour firm and in moderate demand. Wheat—Demand active and advanced 2a4c; extra white Michigan $1 72; No 1 do $1 54a1 55; amber do $1 45 seller September. Corn dull but unchanged; low mixed 44½c; white 50c; no grade 43c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 2, 30½c; old 34c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 24.—Flour dull but unchanged; double extra spring $6 50a7 00. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 22; No 2 do $1 16½c. Corn firm and in fair demand; No 2 mixed 35½c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No 2, 27c. Rye dull and unchanged; No 1, 54c. Barley—Demand good at full prices; fall No 2, 64c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112½@112¾.

NEW YORK, August 24—P. M.

MONEY.

Money firmer, with rates ranging at from 3 to 5 per cent, and closing at 4 to 5 per cent.

GOLD.

Gold has declined, and the market has shown more activity. It opened at 113⅜, fell to 112⅞ before noon, rallied to 113, fell to 112⅝, and closed at 112⅝a112¾, with a few exceptional sales at 113. Loans ranged at from 4 to 2 per cent. for carrying. Clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were $74,760,000. Treasury disbursements were $93,000. Specie shipments for the week were $354,189.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling quiet at 108⅜a109 for long, and 109⅜a 109⅞ for short sight.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments opened heavy at ⅛ to ⅛ per cent. lower than at last night's quotations, and at the second call receded again another ⅛ per cent., closing dull and weak.

U.S. 6s 1881, cps.	116⅜	5-20s, 1867	114⅜a114½
5-20s, 1862	114½a114⅝	5-20s, 1868, cps.	113⅝
5-20s, 1864	114⅜a114⅝	10-40s cps	112 a112⅛
5-20s, 1865	115⅛a115⅜	Currency 6s	112⅝
5-20s 1865, new	113⅝		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds ruled quiet.

Tennessees, old	73½	S. Carolinas, April	
Tennessees, new	73½	Missouri 6s	93½
S. Carolinas, July	26½		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks opened firmer. Erie was again the feature, opening 1 per cent. higher than last night, but fell to 46⅛, and further declined to 46⅛a46⅜. The general market has been dull, with the exception of New York Central and Western Union, which were more steady toward the close.

Western Union	71⅝	Illinois Central	132⅜
Adams Express	95¼	Cleveland & Pitts'bg.	90
Fargo Express		N. W. common	73⅞
Amer. Express		do preferred	
U. S. Express	81	Rock Island	109⅞
Pacific Mail	73⅝	St. Paul	
N. Y. Central	97⅛	do pref	75⅜
Erie	46⅜	Toledo & Wabash	74⅜
Harlem		Fort Wayne	
Michigan Central	116⅝	Chicago & Alton	112
Mich. Southern	89⅛	Ohio and Mississippi	42¾
Union Pacific	35¼		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 24, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull and in buyers' favor; good to choice extras nominally $6 25a7 75; supers $3 00a4 25.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady $1 12a1 12¼ cash; $1 12¼ seller September; $1 11¼ seller the year; No 2 $1 19. Corn easier, closing quiet at 38⅝c seller August; 37c seller September; rejected 35½c. Oats easier at 28c cash and seller August; 26c seller September. Rye firm and salable at 54c, with very little offering. Barley strongat 62½c seller Sept mber; nominally 64c cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork inactive; nominally $14 87½. Lard firm and quiet; salable for summer at 8¾c. Sweet preserved hams quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats are firmly held with offerings light; shoulders are held at 7c; short rib sides at 9½c.

WHISKY—Unsettled; reported sales at 89a89½c; held at 90c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 20c. Flour quiet and steady; superfine western and State $5 50a6 15; good to choice $6 80a7 60. extra Ohio $6 65a8 85. Rye flour in fair demand at $4 20a5 10. Whisky quiet and weak; western 92½a 93c. Wheat quiet and steady; new amber Tennessee $1 63a1 68; white western $1 67a1 85. Corn lower and fairly active; steamer, western mixed, 60a61½c; sail do 61½a62c. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Oats easier; western 41½a43c; Ohio 45a50c. Eggs firm; western 25a27c. Hay and hops unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾a8⅞c; Cuba 8a9¼c. Rice dull at 8¾a9c. Petroleum—Crude 11¼c; refined 22½a 22¾c. Turpentine steady at 52½a53c. Pork quiet and firm; mess $14 25a14 50; prime mess $12 00a 12 50. Beef dull but unchanged. Middles firm; long and short clear for December and January 7¾c. Lard dull; western 10a15c. Cheese firm; common to prime 11a13½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The general market has been more active to-day than usual for Saturday. The lateness of the season is pushing forward buyers and some little anxiety is reported by them to have goods in transit as rapidly as possible. Brown sheetings and shirtings are in moderate request. In bleached goods the market yet lacks in animation. Cotton flannels are confined principally to sales in small lots at current rates. Wool flannels steady and favorite makes in request. Prints continue fairly active at 11½c for standard goods. Ticks, stripes and checks in moderate request. Woolens not so active for the day as many buyers suspend operations on Saturdays. The improved demand for foreign goods continues, with firm prices. There has been a heavy decrease in dry goods imports for the week; the total is only four millions. A large and active trade is looked for next week.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Manufactured copper strong; ingot lake quiet at 33½c cash. Iron—Rails quiet but firm at $82a87; American at $51a54; refined English and American bar strong at $115a120; Russia sheet quiet at 17½a18c, gold. Nails firmer; cut $5 80; clinch $7 50a7 80; horse shoe 20a33c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 24.—Flour—business small, and quotations lower; superfine $5a5 50. Wheat weak; red western $1 49a1 55; new white Kentucky $1 85. Rye 70a85c. Corn—yellow 61c; mixed 60a 60½c. Oats weak; white 48c. Whisky steady at 94c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 24.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat—Demand light and holders firm; No 2 red winter $1 39. Corn dull at 48a49c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; new 30c; old 35c. Petroleum—Refined firm and unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—Tobacco—Sales 53 hhds; no change in price. Cotton quiet; middling upland 20c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 18a18½c; low middling 19⅜a19½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 24.—Cotton steady; middling 19½a20c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, August 24.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 17a17½c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 24.—Cotton quiet; middling 19½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, August 24.—Cotton in no demand; middling nominal.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 24.—Cotton—Demand light and holders firm; middling upland nominally 20½c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Wisconsin	August 28	Liverpool.
Helvetia	August 28	London.
Britannia	August 28	Glasgow.
Columbia	August 31	Glasgow.
City of Brussels	August 31	Liverpool.
Republic	August 31	Liverpool.
Spain	August 31	Liverpool.
China	Septb'r 4	Liverpool.
Nevada	Septb'r 4	Liverpool.
Britannia	Septb'r 4	Liverpool.
City of New York	Septb'r 5	Liverpool.
Calabria	Septb'r 5	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Septb'r 7	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Septb'r 7	Liverpool.
Greece	Septb'r 7	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	Septb'r 7	France.
Europa	Septb'r 7	Liverpool.
Arragon	Septb'r 10	Bristol.
Russia	Septb'r 11	Liverpool.
Erin	Septb'r 11	London.
Assyria	Septb'r 11	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Septb'r 11	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	Septb'r 11	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Septb'r 14	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	Septb'r 14	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Septb'r 14	Liverpool.
Egypt	Septb'r 14	Liverpool.
Anglia	Septb'r 14	Liverpool.
Cuba	Septb'r 18	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Septb'r 18	Liverpool.
Idaho	Septb'r 18	Liverpool.
Batavia	Septb'r 21	Liverpool.
Saint Laurent	Septb'r 21	France.
India	Septb'r 21	Liverpool.
Denmark	Septb'r 25	London.
Olympia	Septb'r 25	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Septb'r 25	Liverpool.
California	Septb'r 28	Liverpool.
Trinacria	Octob'r 2	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Octob'r 2	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 25, 1872.

River four feet three inches and falling. Clear and warm. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Hendrickson	Geneva.

Departed.

Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Hendrickson	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva

MONONGAHELA three feet eight inches.

GLASS HOUSE three feet nine inches.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Elizabeth ...... Elizabeth ...... Houghton, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated two feet eight inches by the stone marks at the foot of Market street, and about a stand. The weather during the day was very warm.

THE Mary Davage is being repaired at Cincinnati.

THE towboat Tom Rees is offered for sale at Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Times* says: Navigation on all the upper streams is still carried on, although in some instances with difficulty and little profit. From the present outlook low water and high rates in all directions is a realization near at hand.

THE United States mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. add 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For furthtr information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

FROM Mr. Thomas Sherlock we learn that the official notices of a call for the Steamboatmen's Convention will be issued the latter part of the present week. The convention will assemble in Cleveland on the 24th of September. It will be one of great importance to the marine and mercantile community, and every delegate should make arrangements to attend.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday says: The certificate for incorporating the Cincinnati and Red River Transportation Company, with $300,000 capital, was filed at Columbus yesterday. The corporators are John Simpkinson, P. P. Lane, Joseph Kinney, Daniel F. Meader, Gazzam Gano, Henry Olmsted, Wm. A. Procter, Charles Mendenhall and W. G. McCoy.

CINCINNATI.—The following particulars of the iron boat, now being built by Swift, in the mouth of Licking river, will be interesting: Length, 152 feet; beam, 28 feet; hold, 5¼ feet; 5 boilers 38 inches in diameter, 26 feet long; cylinders 21 inches diameter by 7 feet; the hull will be ¼ inch plates, except the bow sheets, which will be 5-16 of an inch; will be different from the John T. Moore, in having iron decks, of light ⅛ inch plates, with beams of angle iron; compartments with iron bulkheads fore and aft and athwart; iron cylinder timbers, &c. The boat will probably be named Alex. Swift.

A BIG CHALLENGE.—James Taylor, Robert Bagnall, Joseph H. Sadler and Thomas Winship propose to row any four men in the world a four and pair oared, also a single scull race, giving the preference to the (Paris) St. John Crew, allowing them £200 to row a race on the Tyne for £500 a side. If the St. John men decline the offer, the same terms to hold good for the Ward or Biglin crew.

OUR friend of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, of the 20th instant, calls for the facts and figures in regard to our assertion that General Ranney was the oldest boatman on the Western waters now actively engaged in business. Well, here they are: He left Pittsburgh in March, 1819, arrived in St. Louis in June of the same year, he was then an attache of the army. General Atkinson had charge of this expedition, which was called the Yellowstone expedition. General Ranney had charge of one of the government boats, and from that year to the present has been identified with the marine interests of St. Louis. He is now on the levee early every morning attending to his duties as freight agent of the great St. Louis steamboat institution, the Memphis Packet Company.—*St. Louis Globe.*

NOTWITHSTANDING all the bluster and brag by the St. Louis papers about the White Collar Line doing all the business—the truth will leak out occasionally. Saturday's *Globe* has the following: The splendid Northern Liner Clinton came in from Keokuk with two hundred tons of freight and the largest passenger trip of the season.

The splendid steamer Clinton, of the Northern Line Packet Company, left at four o'clock P. M., with a great crowd of passengers and all the freight she could handle.

THE Evansville *Courier* says: "A chance to make money is offered to any person who desires to invest a few thousand dollars under the following circumstances, viz: We are authorized by Captain Tom Ryman, of the steamer Eddyville, to make the following bet: He values his boat at $16,000, and proposes to bet the same with any Grant man who will put $16,000 against his boat that Greeley will be the next President of the United States. If the bet is taken, he wants the privilege of running his boat until the bet is decided. Full guarantee will be given on his down trip next Saturday, or any time between now and the first day of October. He requests us to state that the bet is a *bona fide* one, and will remain open until the time above mentioned. It must be further understood that there will be only two candidates in the field for the office of President. Captain Ryman will be seen every Wednesday and Saturday at our city wharf, or any communication addressed to Captain Ryman, steamer Eddyville, at Cairo or Louisville, will be properly acknowledged. Gentlemen, here is a fine chance of becoming the owner of a first-clasr steamboat."

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: The government dredge boat Innovator arrived yesterday with a raft, and is now lying above the bridge. She will be used here about a week in surveying the East St. Louis wharf, from Bissell's Point to Carondelet. Now that she is here a description of her may be found interesting. She was built at Rock Island last July by Kalke Bros., and is scow-built, with two solid bulkheads through her, which mades her very strong. She is eighty feet long and twenty feet beam; draws only fifteen inches of water; is fitted with Dowler & Birdseye's patent shoal water twin screw propelling apparatus, and can turn round in half a minute. Her engines, two in number, are thirty horse power each, and make seventy revolutions with sixty-five pounds of steam, which is the most she carried on her trial trip, though she can carry one hundred pounds. The engine room measures five feet by four feet. She has a small and compact doctor-pump for the supply of the boiler, which is very large for the size of the engines, and thus effects an economy in coal.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Lucy Furnace, 4 cars limestone; A Mason, 9 bxs bottles; Western Union Tel Co, 1 bx insulators; Dilworth Bros, 1 bx mdse; A M Clark, 1 bx f jars, 1 do h ware; W P Townsend & co, 8 casks rivets, 34 kegs do; J Voetter, 1 top buggy, 1 buggy tongue; Frazier, M & co, 110 bdls paper; J L McKee, 1 cook stove; Mullen & M, 1 bbl old iron, 1 keg do; Voigt, M & co, 3 bbls apples; Moye & co, 4 do eggs; Loh & Cooley, 10 do flour, 4 do g apples; W Brunte, 1 car s stone; F Ardara, 1 wagon; W J Breden, 1 box cheese; H R McClellan & co, 15 bales rags; Hunter & G, 3 bxs f jars; Dilworth Bros, 1 sk rice; S S Marvin & Co, 3 bbls crackers; W G Henderson, 14 bbls springs; J Jones, lot h h goods; S P Shriver & Co, 2 ½ bbls fish; J. O'Brien, 3 sks rags; Voigt, M & Co, 48 sks rags; Frazier, M & Co, 48 sks rags; Lyle, B & McC, lot mdse; J Seibert, 10 bbls flour, 60 sks do; McCullough & S, 15 sks rags; H J McCracken & Bro, 10 bbls potatoes; Hubbard, L, B & Co, shingle saw; McHenry & H, 2 bbls vinegar; J A Nasbaum & Co, 50 bbls highwines; J Winkler & Co, 1 car s iron.

ALLEGHENY STATION—John Herbert, 17 bbls apples; D L Clark & co, 8 do cider; R W Jenkinson, 1 case 5 pails tobacco; W H Parke, 2 cases do; H Landes, 2 cases cigars; H Cordier, 1 car staves, 1 do heading; S Jack H Son, 1 do shingles; Wm Moffitt, 7,000 shingles; Hascings & co, 1 car lecust posts; J K Shinn, 1 do lime; Johnson & co, 2 ears do; Superior Iron co, 2 cars limestone; H Deutz, 17 bbls eggs, 8 pkgs butter, 4 coops chickens; F Essenvine, F Gilbert, J Jeffries, R Carson, W & S Carson, J B McMillin, Becfield & co, each, butter, eggs, &c; Douglas & H, 1 car lumber; Reed Bros, 1 car do; J H Morrison, 1 do do; R Knox & Son, 100 bbls flour; J Heppley, 1 car oats; Voegtliy, Kmapp & co, 1 do do; Jones & Laughlin, 35 bags s potatoes; J C Baird, 95 cases boots and shoes.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A V R R, 2 cars lumber; Isabella Furnace, 1 car limestone; Shoenberger, B & co, 4 cars do; Carnagie & K, 1 car do; Anderson & W, 680 billets iron; Miller, B & P, 1 car s steel; Schomaker & co, 3 bbls eggs; Edmunson & Son, 2 mattresses; Jarvis, H & co, 12 well pumps, 1 pkg h ware; Reymer Bros, 13 bdls and 52 bxs yeast; Singer, N & co, 5 bxs s steel; Shankill, M & co, 1 bx h ware; Dilworth Bros, 1 car wooden ware; E Mason, 1 car junk; Schomaker & co, 1 bx hams; M Schomaker, 5 emt b casks; Loh & C, lot cabbages; T P Henderson, 1 bx lime; W J Barker, 2 sks wool; J Hoffman & co, 2 calves; S B Floyd & co, 18 bgs bags; Courtny, G & C, 9 do do; Haworth & D, 1 bx mdse; Arbuthnot, S & co, 2 do do; J Graham, 4 bgs bags; G Kann, 1 bbl tallow, 11 bdls g hides, 10 do dry hides; C K Jones, lot h h goods; J Smuller, lot h h goods and mdse; G A Williams, 1 bbl corn, 2 do eggs; Godfrey & C, lot old rope; Johnston, C & co, 1 bx mdse.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway

S B Floyd & co, 1 car oats; Dan Wallace 400 sks flour; Mills & co, 70 brls cement; Marshall, K, & B, 2 cars wheat, Hall's S & L co, 1 iron safe; Lubbe & Bro, 25 cases can goods; E & C Maginn, 200 do; Haworth & D, 50 do; Wm Haslage & co, 25 do; McHenry & W, 179 sks corn; Head, C & co, 3 brls eggs; Watt, L & co, 4 casks shoulders, 400 bags flour; Schomaker & co, 1 hhd shoulders; Bingham, C & co, 33 sks oats; O H Allerton, 1 car hay; T C Jenkins, 100 brls flour; G W Stevenson, 22 sks oats; G W Armstrong, 93 sks corn; M F Herron & co, 1 car rye; S Wallaston, 200 brls flour; J B Campbell, 45 brls spar; Voight, O & E, 2 cars wheat; Schnelbach & H, 1 car corn; Hitchcock, Mc & co, 148 sks wheat; Thompson & L, 342 sks feed.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Prof H H Collins, 1 car household goods; Slack & S, 1 car lumber; Banten & M, 1 do do; Heath & S, 1 do do; Lockhart, F & co, 100 oil bbls; James Ricketts, 1 lot pumpkins; Penn Enameling B co, 1 car brick; A Christy, 44 sks oats; McElroy & co, 7 sacks bags; J Spear, 1 car f brick; W Flaccus & Son, 1 bbl greese; C Hoveler & co, 2 casks bones; Voigt, M & co, 1 bbl eggs, 6 do potatoes; Muller, B & co, 2 cars clay; E & C Magim, 2 crates yeast; Scobie, R & S, 2 cider mills; Rinehart & S, 8 crates y cakes; Espy & Son, 12 cane chairs; W H Graff, 30 sks oats; Scott & Gisal, 1 car do; Loh & Cooley, 11 bbls apples, 4 do eggs; Head, C & co, 18 bags oats, 3 bbls eggs; H Rea, 1 do do; J Meyer & Son, 72 cane chairs, 120 wood do; Lemon & W, lot furniture; F Eichenlaub, 4 doz k tables; A Millican, 96 cane chairs, 24 stands; P Duff & Son, 110 bags e corn; J Rose, 198 sks oats; H Berger, lot furniture; McCullough & S, 119 sks rags; Armstrong & Son, 1 bx cigars; B D Moore, 200 oil bbls; Morganstein, 1 bbl wine; Godfrey &, 331 bdls paper; James Thompson, 1 buggy; Haworth & D, 15 cases matches; Rinehart & S, 15 do do; W France, 10 bbls flour; F P M co, 17 bdls paper; F Sellers, 1 bbl bacon.

West Penn Railroad.

2 cases c'gars, R & W Jinkenson; 16 pkgs potatoes, 6 do butter, Gilbert & Bums; 90 bxr sheer iron, Rogers & B; 3 pkgs eggs, 3 do rags, Wm Sanders; 1 car lime, Luppe & co; 1 car lumber, J & H Morrison, 1 do do, Rudolph & T.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m.	13	Paul Jones & Co, m.	10
Brown & Co, m.	1	Wharton Bros & Co, o.	1
Shoenberger B & Co, o.	7	Byers, McC & Co. o.	3
Lewis, O & P, o.	2	Isabella Furnace Co, o.	15
Graff, B & Co, o.	6	Graff, B & Co, m.	4
Lewis, B D & Co, o.	5	Spang, C & Co, m.	5
Total			72

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Caughey & Hailman, m.	1	Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o.	3
Lucy Furnace, o.	5	McKnight, P & Co, o.	3
Moorhead & Co, o.	4	Reese, Graff & Co, o.	4
Shoenberger, B & Co, o.	14		
Total			34

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J. Wood, Sons & Co, m.	11	J. Moorhead, m.	10
Caughey & Hailman, m.	7	J W Porter, m.	4
Malin & B, m.	2		
Total			34

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
McKnight, D & Co, m.	1	Lewis, O & P, m.	2
Total			3

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co., o.	1

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
S M Kier	49	Armstrong, D & Co.	2
Coleman, R & Co	26		
Total			77

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

BARGAINS

For a Short Time.

We are Remodeling our Rooms and adding to them the First Floor. While we are making this change we will

Offer our Goods Very Low.

Those preferring substantial bargains to modern styles will save money by examining our stock.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

I HAVE NOW IN STORE

ALL NEW STYLES OF

WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

OIL CLOTHS,

LINOLEUM,

MATTINGS AND MATS.

Henry McCallum,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

New Importations.

We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of

AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON, VELVET, SOLID BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, And COMMON

CARPETS.

We import directly from the leading Factories of Europe, and have secured many New Styles and Patterns that are strictly private to our house.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 Fifth Avenue.

WM. HOLMES. .... JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQA AMMONIA.

Office No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

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Eleven Per Cent INVESTMENT.

First-Class Security.

State Loan of Arkansas,

7 Per Cent. Thirty Year Bonds.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED

AT 70 CENTS

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "*the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest on each and every bond.*"

THE

Arkansas Central Railway,

BY

Special Mortgage Indorsement,

Pledge their splendid endowment of Lands, Railroad Rolling Stock, Station Houses and all other property for the faithful payment of interest and principal, making this a

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

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WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers,

49 WALL STREET, New York, or of

IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers

MWF PITTSBURGH.

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CASH CAPITAL .... $300,000.

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Secretary and Treasurer—SIDNEY F. VONBONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits.

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MWF

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CAPITAL .... $100,000.

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Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

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THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.

MWF

Shoe and Leather Savings Bank,

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CAPITAL .... $200,000.

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JOHN D. FRASER .... Cashier.

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Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Notes and all good Securities.

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Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872

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PRIVILEGE .... $500,000.

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Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securites,

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Collections and Returns promptly made.

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Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

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WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

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Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD

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☞Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

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VERMIN

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IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING

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TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT

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BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M., 4 P. M.

For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA .... CAPT. PHILLIPS.
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No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON .... Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

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1872.

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ATLANTIC, DULUTH AND PACIFIC LAKE COMPANY.

ONE of the splendid Steamers of this Line will leave CLEVELAND DAILY (except Saturdays and Sundays), at 10 P. M., for DETROIT, SAULT STE. MARIE, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE LAKE, DULUTH, and intermediate ports on LAKE SUPERIOR.

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KEEWEENAW	June	—18	July	3—18
PACIFIC	June	—19	July	4—19
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WINSLOW	June	—21	July	8—23
METEOR	June	—24	July	9—24
INDIA	June	—25	July	10—25
ATLANTIC	June	11—26	July	11—26
ST. PAUL	June	12—27	July	12—29
ST. LOUIS	June	13—28	July	15—30
CHINA	June	—14	July	1—16—31
ARCTIC	June	—17	July	2—17

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First Cabin .... $75 00 gold.
Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry 30 00
Prepaid Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, through to Pittsburgh .... $41 00 U. S. currency.

Apply to

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Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

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Western Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.

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OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.

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W. F. GARDNER .... Secretary.

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OF PITTSBURGH,

INCORPORATED 1854.

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Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

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The Choicest, Largest Stock and Most Varied Assortment of

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Perfectly Reliable.

Written Guarantee with each Guage.

APPLES

$2 00 PER BARREL.

Apples $1 75 per barrel, in 5 barrel lots;
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FOR SALE—

5 cars Old Ohio Red Wheat, in Elevator;
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2,000 bushels prime White Oats;
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To arrive, and to which we ask the attention of Millers and the Trade.

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TILES, STOVE LINING AND FIRE BOX ARCHES, A SPECIALTY.

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SUITABLE FOR

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2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4 and 3 1-2 Inches Wide.

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Single and Double Tree Clips, Brake Ratchets, Hammer Straps, Hub Irons, and many other Novelties in Wagon Hardware, all made from Wrought Iron, Rolled and Punched by Machinery—at one-third the cost of the handmade.

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2 to 1,000 Horse Power

Stationary, Portable and Marine, Sectional and Self-Cleaning

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ERECTS IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES

Iron Roof Frames,

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Or for Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Round-houses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.

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Corrugated Iron

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON is increasing yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

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THE UNION IRON MILLS,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates, Axles, Post Iron, Splice Bars, Merchant Bar, Forgings, &c.

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CHILLED AND SAND

ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS,

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ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

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ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

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CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns.

IRON HOUSE FRONTS.

ORE PULVERIZERS

OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION.

MILLS FOR GRINDING BRICK CLAY.

CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON, WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.

BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES:

Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison Sts., Pittsburgh
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PORTER, BELL & CO.,

BUILDERS OF

Light Locomotives

FOR

Narrow Gauge Railroads,

Contractors' use, Furnaces, Mines and other special service.

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THE VERY LATEST.

ARCTIC REGIONS.

News from Hall's Expedition.

Officers and Men All Well.

Successful Progress and Encouraging Prospect.

The Reported Disaster a Canard.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1872.

The Navy Department has received later dispatches from Capt. Hall, via Tydskland and Copenhagen, completing his official record up to the moment of final departure from North Greenland. These dispatches, which are quite full, bear date off Tassak Tussuisska, north latitude 73 degrees, 21 minutes, west longitude 56 degrees five minutes, August 24th, 1871, and are therefore only four days later than Hall's Uppernavik dispatch, August 20th, 1871, which reached the department within three months via Copenhagen. The explanation of this long delay in transit is, that there is no regular communication between Denmark and these far off colonies but once a year. Hall's Uppernavik dispatches were timed to reach the Danish brig just then sailing, and this present dispatch, sent back by native pilots, as he notes in concluding it, may have had near a year's detention at Disco. It seems to have reached the American Minister at Copenhagen about the 30th of July. Although thus divested of any special value as new, the present dispatch is of much intrinsic interest. All on board the Polaris, officers, scientific corps and men, were well and in excellent spirits. The sea-going qualities of the vessel had been tested and found admirable. The engines and machinery were in perfect working order, coal, rosin, &c., in good supply, and the ship's crew abundantly provisioned for the long Arctic night before them. They had books, games, instrumental music, &c. In a word, everything that the thoughtful care of the department could supply, or letters of credit at Newfoundland and in Greenland furnish, had been laid in to complete their outfit of all this Captain Hall makes characteristic and thankful acknowledgement. Governor Elberg, of the Uppernavick district, had accompanied the Polaris as far as Tossak, the extremest northern limits of Danish jurisdiction as well as of civilized life, and was to the last moment assiduous in his exertions to further the interests of the expedition. Mainly through his co-operation Hall was fortunate enough at Tossack to make up his full complement of Esquimaux dogs, a matter of almost vital importance. He likewise laid in a large supply of dog feed, and considerably augmented his stock of reindeer furs, seal skins, etc., for the adventurous voyage. At Uppernavick the expedition had shipped Hans Christian, a famous native hunter and dog driver, with his wife and three children. Jenser, the Dane, who was under promise to join the expedition at Tossoak, backed out at the last moment. Gov. Elberg, of whose many kindnesses Hall speaks with a full heart, waited at Tossak the return of the native pilots bearing this dispatch to him, and it closes.

It will be remembered that Captain Hall's previous dispatches speak of his good fortune in meeting at Holsteinbourg the returning Swedish expedition, and that the commander Baron Von Otter kindly furnished him copies of his log, deep sea surroundings, &c., assuring him that the season was more than usually favorable and of extremely wide iceberg channels, &c. Of the same purport was the information received of Gov. Roddolph, thirty years a resident in North Greenland, who declared the year to be more favorable for any northern voyage than for many years past. Acting on this information, and under the discretionary power vested in him by the Navy Department, Captain Hall had abandoned the Jones's Sound route, and had decided, before he left Uppernavick, that after stopping at Tossak he would cross Melville Bay to Cape Dudley, and from that point steam direct to Smith's Sound, thence make all possible attempts to find a passage on the west side of the sound from Cape Isabella up to Kennedy channels, wintering there probably in about the same latitude, or a little higher, than Kane's winter quarters, and thence on and up to the North Pole.

The letter published in the New York *Times*, April 25th, purporting to narrate a disaster to the Polaris and her return last February to Disco, was a canard. Not one word of it has ever been credited at the Navy Department. It is not believed that any disaster has overtaken the expedition, or that any ground for apprehension exists.

Another New Planet Discovered.

UTICA, N. Y., August 25.—The following communication, addressed to the Utica *Herald*, was received to-day:

LITCHFIELD OBSERVATORY, of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., August 24.—Another new planet was discovered last night, the one hundred and twenty-fourth of the group of asteroids. It is a bright shining star of the tenth magnitude, and its position one hour after midnight was in twenty-two hours, twenty-one minutes, twenty-two seconds of the right ascension, and in seven degrees eighteen minutes and thirty seconds of the south declination.

[Signed] C. H. F. PETERS.

THE NEW DIAMOND FIELDS.

An Unvarnished Tale by the Original Civilized Discoverer—The Precious Gems Plentier Than Chicago Fire Bricks.

[From the Laramie Sentinel.]

We have the honor of first placing before the country the only authentic history and circumstances connected with the great diamond discovery, which we gathered from the original discoverer, Mr. T. Edward Arnold. The main facts were in our possession some days ago, but at the request of parties most interested it was not published at that time. Our readers will remember that on the 14th inst. there appeared in the *Sentinel* an article on this subject. The next morning we were waited on by Mr Arnold, when the following conversation ensued: Mr. Arnold—"It is no use for me to misrepresent matters to you regarding your article in last evening's issue, for you have got us down to a hole. I came here for the purpose of fitting out an expedition, as you state, supposing that it could be done without our intention or destination being discovered. The San Francisco papers have been working in the dark, publishing all sorts of nonsense regarding this important discovery, but you are the only one who has yet hit us hard. We will compromise, if agreeable to you, as we are not ready to have the facts made public. If you will let up on us for a few days, we will give you the facts in full, and you shall publish the first authentic account of the affair." Satisfied that we would remain quiet until such time as he was ready to have the matter made public, Mr. Arnold proceeded: "I am the original discoverer of the diamond district. My first visit to the fields was in July, 1869. I was prospecting in the Pimas Indian country for gold. One day an Indian came to me bringing about a pint of bright and peculiar shaped stones. The Indian assured me that they were diamonds, and that the locality where they were to be found had been known to his tribe for many years. After making him some presents, and with a heap of persuasion, he consented to accompany me to the ground. It was a three days' journey, and we started immediately. I found the fields located on the slope of a mountain, of sandstone formation; and so plenty were the gems to be found that I picked up a quart or more in a few minutes. I started next day, with fear and hope, for San Francisco. On my arrival there I carried the stones to J. A. Tucker, jeweler, on Montgomery street, who pronounced them worthless. I was not satisfied. I heard of a French lapidary in the city who had worked at Amsterdam, Holland, the great diamond cutting mart of the world, and to him I repaired for his opinion. He pronounced them diamonds of the first water. My friends in some manner got hold of the matter, and it was creating some excitement. When questioned, I referred to Tucker. This satisfied them, and threw them off. To make assurance doubly sure, I sent one of the stones to Fossa, Morris & Co., Boston, and had it cut. This relieved my mind of all doubt. I went back that season and brought out with me about $200,000 worth. I made two trips in 1870, two in 1871, and one this year, in company with Dodge, Rewbery and Henry Janin, who were sent to verify my statements to the company I was then forming. On this occasion, in washing about a ton and a half of dirt, we found about $80,000 worth of brilliants. The publishing of this report of Janin's was the greatest mistake we have made, for it set all the old miners upon us. These diamonds were discovered before the two pretenders were ever in that country. I know them both well. They are "frauds." Here he showed us a beautiful brilliant of about seven karats, saying: "This is one that I brought out with me on my last trip. Dodge, who accompanied us on that occasion, is a very poor miner. He is too well fixed to mine. After being on the grounds for a few hours, he positively refused to pick up the diamonds when they were under his very nose. Janin's report was more than satisfactory, and the company was formed, with a capital of $10,000,000. It was still thought necessary to keep the locality a secret. I started South and secured twenty negroes, thinking that I could move them out to the location to get about six months' work out of them, when I would have been willing that the world should know the location. I got them here, and had them equipped, and was ready to start, when I lost confidence in the colored troops and concluded to send them home. They had been here only about three weeks, and I gave them $150 each, and they were well satisfied. General McClellan has come on, and matters are satisfactorily arranged. I go to Canon City, Colorado, from which place I shall start with one hundred picked men and experienced miners. Our claim is all right. We are protected by the government, and we have concluded to go ahead in the matter boldly. Miner and Fox, of Colorado, claim to have discovered the spot where our gems are found, but do not speak of seeing the men which we have on the ground working and holding possession. From Canon City our route lies southwest, through St. Louis valley three hundred miles, and south of the Moquis village, near Flax river. About $2,800,000 worth of brilliants have been gathered up to this date, figured at a low estimate. I took out one weighing 405 carats on my first visit. I could pick them up on the slope of the mountain without trouble. The rains had washed the surface dirt off and exposed them to view. I have denied, upon all occasions, any knowledge of the location of the diamond district, except to my company. I have been obliged to do so to protect the interests of my friends and myself. You are the first outsider who has obtained any accurate account of this affair. Humboldt speaks of this country as a region where diamonds should be found, and Lieut. Ives, who passed through that section in 1857 with a surveying party, describes the rubies and emeralds found there, and speaks of finding stones resembling diamonds, none of which were tested by competent judges. We believe that the gravel in which the gems are found occupies an area of some three hundred thousand acres. The tract is on government land, and the government has issued its patent for the entire area. The present owners have, therefore, the power of the United States to protect them in the possession and enjoyment of their property." The company of which Mr. Arnold is the founder is incorporated as the California and New York Mining and Commercial Company, with the following named Trustees: Hon. M. S. Latham, President of the London and San Francisco Bank; Albert Gansel, of B. Davidson & Co., Rothschilds' agents; Hon. Thos. A. Selby, Wm. M. Lent, Wm. F. Babcock, Louis Sloss, and Maurice Dore, of San Francisco, and General George B. McClellan, and S. L. M. Barlow, of New York City. The capital stock is $10,000,000. Mr. Janin, the engineer and mineralogist of the company, estimates the cash value of the jewels already secured at $1,000,000, and says there can be no estimate of the wealth embodied in the company's tract. Mr. T. Edwards Arnold is a Kentucky man by birth, and is forty years of age. He came into the Western country at the age of eighteen, and has, therefore, had the experience of twenty-two years mining, and was at one time the partner of old Bill Bridger, and is said to know the Western country better than any man now living. He has acquired a fortune through his diamond discoveries, and after getting the company into working order, he proposes to retire, and no longer to lead the life of a hardy miner.

THE Paris *Figaro* tells this story of an abnormal appetite: M. Geoffrey Ste. Hilaire, the well-known director of the *Jardin d'Acclimatation*, noticed that the small birds were rapidly and mysteriously disappearing. After some day's watch, it was found that a little African negro, who took care of the camels, was the culprit. He was caught in the act of eating a fine rose-colored crane. It was alive, and uttering hideous cries, while the young monster bit into its raw and bleeding back. He confessed to having stolen and devoured alive other missing birds. A sound whipping seems to have done him no good, for he was found three hours afterward engaged in a furious battle with the seal, which he probably intended to kill and eat. He was at once put in close confinement.

MONTE CHRISTO IN THE PACIFIC.

Queer Story of a Remarkable Hunt for Gold.

Theodore Kirchhoff, late of San Francisco, contributes to the Gartenlaube, a German journal, a very curious account of a gold-hunt, the substances of which is as follows.

On the 29th of February last the brig Laura set sail from San Francisco, having on board provisions and necessaries for eight months' use, and carrying as its crew Capt. Thomas Welsh and his wife Eliza, and eight members of the "South Pacific Treasure Prospecting Company." They expected to find coin and jewels to the amount of $35,000,000—all stowed away, according to Capt. Welch's account, by a pirate crew of which he is the only survivor. It is a wild story that he tells—a mixture apparently of the old buccaneering narratives, the sentimental novel of the penultimate generation, and the modern romance of Dumas. Welsh was kidnaped, he says, in early youth at some English seaside place by

A PIRATICAL DESPERADO.

A disappointed suitor of his mother's, she having been forced against her will to give her hand to a nobleman of Kent, Welch's father. With him was taken a young girl—his play-fellow Eliza, now his wife. Young Welch twas incorporated into the pirate crew. His captain's ship became the terror of the West Indian seas, and its success emboldened the captain to more and more enterprising measures. In 1818, when the South American republics threw off the yoke of Spain, he doubled Cape Horn, and lay in wait for the Spanish galleons traversing the Pacific with the gold of Peru. The pirate brig carried one hundred and sixty men from the British islands and eight guns. From time to time the captain made recruits from the coasts of Chili and Peru, and made friendly connections with the people in those parts in order to keep up his knowledge of the Spanish maritime movements. His captured treasure became at last so large that he sought a place where to deposit it, and discovered.

THE COCOS ISLAND,

Situated in the Pacific ocean, 5:35 N. latitude, and about 300 nautical miles west of Panama. Here was a hill of moderate height, and inside it a cavern, where the treasure was carefully stored away. After counting over its amount and covering the spot from observation, the buccaneers returned to their trade. The whole maraudling party, with the exception of Welch and Eliza, who got off in a boat, were surprised and cut to pieces when laying their plans for an attack on one of the richest cities on the coast of South America. Thirty years after—in the year 1850—Welch and Eliza turned up in San Francisco. They tell this tale, and add that in the interval they have been living at New York, in New Zealand and elsewhere. In 1855 they actually persuaded some adventurers at San Francisco to start on the search for the Cocos Island. The expedition proved fruitless. But in 1867 a company was formed for the discovery of the hidden treasure, and Welch was placed in command of a schooner called the Petrel.

Again the enterprise proved abortive. Welch said that a conspiracy was formed against his life and that of his wife, and that he therefore steered the ship to Panama and quitted it. Those who went with him declared that he proved himself utterly incapable of managing the vessel, and had to run into Panama for safety. The whole story of the Cocos Island treasure was a monstrous swindle, people now proclaimed. And yet "hope springs eternal in the human breast," and we find that in 1870 Welch was taken on board as a passenger and guide by a party of discovery sent out under the auspices of the government of Costa Rica; and this time it is averred that they reached.

THE IDENTICAL ISLAND,

And landed on it, and came to the foot of the hill, and were only prevented from getting at the promised treasure by the impossibility of finding the opening, and Welch's obstinacy in refusing to point it out—a refusal which he defended on the plea that his companions had determined to take his life rather than give him his covenanted share of the spoil. After returning to San Francisco, Welch's wife took up the trade of a magnetic medium, and prophesied all sorts of wonders about the Cocos Island treasure; and found an audience credulous enough to accept her stories, and rich enough to form a new company and fit out a new expediton for the recovery of the mythological hoard. This time Welch and Eliza have gone forth as conductors of the brig Laura, stipulating for as much of the treasure as shall exceed $30,000,000 as their share; for nothing at all should the amount prove less.

ABOUT LIGHTNING RODS.

The Humbugging of New Inventions—Suggestions of Science.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

The damage to property and the destruction of life caused by lightning in New England this summer are almost unprecedented. We regret that so good an opportunity to test the value of lightning rods, and particularly of certain kinds of patent rods, has been lost. It would have been of great service to the community if there had been added to every account of lightning striking a building, "This house was furnished with Smith's patent corrugated, galvanized, double-actiong lightning rods," or "The house was unprotected by any rod," as the case might be. It should be generally understood that nearly every patent lightning rod is valueless, if not worse. The fact has been proved a thousand times. They are costly and dangerous. Scientific men have examined the subject, and their testimony is unanimous. The forthcoming number of the Engineering Magazine contains some valuable suggestions, which ought to have a wide circulation, that those who are interested in the safety of their houses may not be imposed upon by the glib tongues of lightning-rod agents with their elegant and complicated but wholly useless apparatus. It is known, for instance, that the same style of rod is not adapted to all buildings; yet the peddlers of patent rods prescribe the same form for every building. Again, the twisted and corrugated rods are all worthless. The form instead of facilitating the passage of electricity, offers an obstacle to it. Tubular rods are less valuable than solid, and unless the rod is large enough the effect is merely to invite lightning, without giving it a chance to escape. In fine, there are many well-ascertained facts in regard to lightning rods that ought to be known; and every person whose house is struck should communicate precise information, in order that those who study electrical problems may deduce other general laws, which will be highly useful if we are to have more summers when there are numerous thunder-storms.

THE latest crop reports from nearly all parts of continental Europe are of a favorable character, the only notable exception being Italy, where the wheat crop is reported deficient. In France a considerable surplus is expected to be produced for export. In Spain the wheat crop is abundant. Prospects for the wheat harvest in Holland and Belgium are favorable. In Germany, reports of harvest prospects are satisfactory, wheat promising well, and the rye that was being harvested was better than had been expected. The harvest work in Hungary had been interrupted by unsettled weather. The yield of the new crops has not been equal to the previous expectations. Along the course of the Danube the harvest prospects are quite generally favorable. The wheat cutting in the south of Russia was in active progress about the middle of last month, and threshing had been commenced in the German colonies about Odessa. The prospects for the crops in the Azov region had become more favorable than they were early in the season, when a severe drought prevailed. In the north of Denmark and in Scandinavia the crop prospects were, on the whole, favorable.

THE following instance of extraordinary good fortune is recorded by the London *Era*: "Miss Edith Challis, a well known actress in London and New York, while traveling some months since, was very attentive to an old lady who fell ill on the journey and subsequently died. Last week Miss Challis was greatly astonished at receiving a letter from her executors, to the effect that the kindness shown to the old lady had resulted in her being remembered in her will to the extent of two thousand dollars a year for life. In consequence of this she retires from the stage."

McKeesport Water Works.

We have already noticed the organization of a company for the purpose of constructing water works at McKeesport. Saturday morning a petition was presented in the Court of Common Pleas, signed by Messrs. W. E. Hamson, H. B. Sinclair, John Wampler, John Rowland, J. H. Flagler, W. D. Wood, J. J. Ryan, Wm. Dancher, B. B. Cousin and Wm. Whigham, asking for a charter of incorporation. The usual preliminary order was made.

Fatal Accident.

A little boy about seven years of age, named Sidney Grim, met with a fatal accident on Saturday afternoon at the sawmill of W. McClintock & Co., on Twenty-seventh street. The lad was engaged in removing sawdust from the saw carriage, when his head was caught between the "fender post" and the head block of the carriage, the distance between the two being only three or four inches. The skull of the unfortunate boy was almost completely flattened. His father is head sawer in this establishment, and the accident happened within a few feet of where he was standing. The Coroner held an inquest over the remains, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—River nine feet and falling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 25.—River slowly falling, with five feet in the canal and three feet in the chute. Cloudy; slight shower this afternoon. Arrived—Camelia, Cairo; Jennie Howell, Grand Lake No. 2 and A. J. Baker, New Orleans. Departed—Jennie Howell, New Orleans; Grand Lake and Baker, Pittsburgh; Kanawha, Pomeroy.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—Arrived—City of Chester, Memphis; Rob Roy and St. Johns, Keokuk; St. Luke, Jefferson City; Glencoe, New Orleans; Bon Accord, Tennessee river. Departed—Rob Roy, St. Paul. River falling. Weather clear; hottest day of the season; the mercury marked 104 in the shade this afternoon.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 25.—Cloudy since noon, with signs of rain; very hot; mercury 96. The river has risen two feet. Down—Belle Vernon and barges, Eddyville, Barnard and barges, Evansville. Up—Arkansas Belle and Amelia. No business to-day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 25.—Arrived—Shamrock, Memphis; Leclaire, Evansville; Colorado, Vicksburg; Lady Lee, St. Louis; Louisville, Louisville; Falls Pilot, New Orleans; Capitol City, St. Louis. Departed—J. H. Bigley, Louisville; City of Helena, Memphis; West Wind, St. Louis; Shamrock, Cincinnati; Leclaire, Evansville; Colorado, St. Louis; Lady Lee, Redr iver. The J. H. Johnson is aground at Greenfield. The river has fallen five inches. Thermometer 99 at 4 P. M., and 92 at 7 P. M.; clear.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 24.—Clear and hot. River about stationary. Arrived—Lawrence, Cincinnati. The towboats A. J. Fox and Cresent City passed up this morning. To-day was one of the hottest of the season, the thermometer touching 98, and as no rain has fallen for nearly a month, the drought is beginning to tell upon the crops, especially cotton. There was several sun-strokes to-day.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Preliminary Meeting in Wilkins Township—Meeting at Natrona, Etc.

Wilkins Township.

The Vigilance Committee for Wilkins township appointed a meeting to be held in the school house, in Wilkinsburg, on Friday evening. By some means it got noised about that a public meeting was to be held, and by eight o'clock there was a large attendance, showing an unusual degree of interest among the Republicans of the district.

Mr. Joseph Woodwell, Chairman of the Vigilance Committee, presided, and Messrs. Wilbur F. McKelvy and William Anderson were chosen Secretaries, and William Swissheim, Treasurer. Messrs. James Kelly and James P. Lane were chosen Vice Presidents. The name of Mr. Richard Beatty was added to the Vigilance Committee.

Squire Swift moved that a committee of ten be appointed to make arrangements for a public meeting, to be held in Wilkinsburg on Friday evening next. The motion was adopted, and the chair appointed Messrs. Henry Swift, James Kelly, Wm. Anderson, Albert Bennett, W. F. McKelvy, J. C. Paul, John Rice, J. J. Walker, Alex. Lohr and Dan. Double. The committee are to select speakers, erect a stand, and make all necessary arrangements.

On motion Messrs. H. R. Chalfant, John Dickson, James S. Woodwell, R. W. Beatty, J. S. McKelvy, and J. B. Huff were appointed a Committee on Finance.

Inasmuch as the attendance was large, it was resolved to enrol the names of all those who wished to join in the organization of a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club. All the young men, and most of the older ones, signed the roll, and the organization will be completed hereafter.

On motion, the Vigilance Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman, and the Grant club to meet this evening, at half past seven o'clock, at the school house.

J. C. Newmyer, Esq., candidate for Assembly, was called upon for a speech, and made a few well-timed and pertinent remarks. He declined to enter upon a discussion of the issues of the campaign on the present occasion—first, because the meeting was composed entirely of Republicans, who were all one way of thinking; and, secondly, because of the lateness of the hour. At another time he would be pleased to give his views more fully to the citizens of the township. The meeting then dispersed.

Meeting in Natrona Borough.

A large and very spirited meeting of the Republicans was held in Natrona borough, on Friday evening.

The following named gentlemen were chosen as officers: President, W. A. Nesbit; Vice Presidents, Samuel Black, Frank Vance, Frank Voight, Thomas Harrison, Joseph Johnston, Sig. Ganam, Gottleib Heindley, Nicholas Wildley, William Nicholas, and A. Mitchell. Secretaries, P. S. C. Hough, H. S. Kallenbaugh.

Frederick Luty, Esq., delivered an address in German. His remarks were appropriate and well received.

John S. Lambie, Esq., was then introduced, and delivered an excellent address in English.

On motion of P. S. C. Hough, W. A. Nesbit was appointed chairman of a committee to complete the organization of a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club, after which the meeting adjourned.

We are pleased to state that the Republicans of Nationa are all right, to a man. There is not a single Greeley man among them; but on the other hand there are a number of Democrats who will not touch a Greeley ballot.

Colored Club Organized.

A meeting of the colored Republicans of the Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny, was held on Friday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Grant club. The meeting was largely attended, and much enthusiasm manifested.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, Paul J. Caperton; Vice-President, Wm. Peterson; Secretaries, J. Harrison Jones and John Peterson; Treasurer, Joseph Magruder. The usual committees were also appointed. About fifty persons present joined the club.

The Central Tanner Club.

The Central Tanner Club, the banner Republican club of 1868, held an adjourned meeting on Saturday night at their headquarters in City Hall, and adopted a style of uniform. A number of additions were made to the membership. It is the intention of the members to make this club a permanent one, as it is composed of good working material. Another business meeting will be held to-morrow evening in the same place.

A regular meeting of the Second ward club will be held this evening in Wilkins Hall.

The Sixth Ward Club.

The Sixth ward Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club held a business meeting on Saturday evening, which was largely attended—President Everson in the chair.

This is one of the largest clubs in the city, having now an enrolment of over two hundred, with uniforms already procured for one hundred and fifty.

An addition of active members was made to the Executive Committee from which work is expected. The marching club decided to turn out on Tuesday evening at the meeting on Webster avenue. A resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee of five to "block" the ward, and to suggest names of canvassers.

After the adjournment of the club, the Executive Committee met and organized, and decided to have a stand erected on Stevenson street for public meetings.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

A Railroad Employee Probably Fatally Injured.

A stabbing affray occurred about half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Carney station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about thirty-seven miles from the city. A number of employees on the road, who had been stationed at that point for some time past, had amused themselves frequently in making sport with a half witted individual residing in this locality, and who is known as crazy Colonel Rodgers. Rodgers was considerably annoyed by these employees, and when they commenced teasing him yesterday afternoon he ran into his house seized a butcher-knife and stabbed one of the employees, Samuel Nolan, in the right side, just under the nipple, the knife penetrating the bowels. A number of physicians were summoned, who upon examination found that the wound was a most serious one and may result fatally. Rodgers is still at large. Nolan resides near the corner of Van Braam and Bluff streets. He was brought to his home on the mail train at eight o'clock last evening, and is now lying in a critical condition.

Who is He?

A traveling agent from Dayton, Ohio, named Henry J. Rigbon met with a singular adventure on Friday last. He was proceeding from McDonald's Station to Walker's Mill, when he saw a man without coat or vest, throwing stones at a tree. His shirt was bloody, the sleeves torn from the garment, and his singular conduct and suspicious appearance led Mr. Rigbon to stop and ask him what was the matter. The strange man replied that he was hunting for his wife and was determined to find her. In answer to further questions, he stated he lived at Braddock-fields, and was on his way home to see his Lizzie, who, he claimed, was his wife, but had been put off the train by the conductor because he was crazy. After making this statement, the evidently deranged man drew out a revolver and a dirk knife, and with them a roll of money.

After exhibiting the money, he put it back in his pocket and again began a pitiful pleading to see his wife. Near him was a roll of Brussels carpet, new, a baby-cart and a carpet-sack. The carpet, he said, was Lizzie's, and the wagon his little girl's, both of whom he spoke of with the greatest affection. Seeing that he could do nothing for the man, Mr. Rigbon took a description of him, as follows: He is about six feet high; dark hair and eyes; about twenty-eight years old; wore a dark mustache, black doeskin pants. He had a large ring on the little finger of his right hand, and wore a gold watch and heavy chain. On his arm, which was bare, were the initials F. V. S., and under the letters the date 1861. He would give no other name but Frank. Mr. Rigbon notified a farmer near by, Mr. Cook, of the circumstance, but nothing more was seen or heard of the strange man. From all appearances, the unknown is a man in good circumstances, and had become deranged while on his way home.

The Rail-Riding at Braddock.

The suits growing out of the riding of Daniel Falbey, of Braddock borough, on a rail, and the assaults upon Mrs. Jourdan, at the same time and place, took shape before Alderman Strain, on Saturday, as follows:

J. W. L. Robinson has preferred charges of selling liquor without license, selling liquor on Sunday, and selling liquor to minors, against Mrs. Jourdan. She gave bail in the sum of $400 for court in each case.

William Campbell had made information against the same defendant for selling liquor to minors. The prosecutor did not appear, and the case was dismissed.

John Falbey had made an information charging James Giles, Wm. Holden, Thomas Jackson, Louis Schweinberger and James Streithrein with riot. The accused were held for court on the charge.

Mary Jourdan had made information against Thos. Jackson and Robert Holden for assault and battery. The accused gave bail for court.

The same prosecutrix preferred a charge of surety of the peace against James Giles, Wm. Holden, Thomas Jackson, Robert Holden, Louis Schweinberger and James Streithrein. The accused gave bail for court.

Daniel Falbey made information for assault and battery against James Giles, Wm. Holden, Thomas Jackson, Robert Holden, Louis Schweinberger and James Streith e n. The defendants in this case also gave bail for court.

New Election Precinct.

A petition was presented in the Court of Common Pleas, Saturday, asking for the division of Wilkin's township into two election Precincts. The court granted the petition, and appointed the following officers: First Precinct—Judge—Wm. Swissheim. Inspectors—Wm. Turner, George Harrison. Return Inspectors—August Steiner, John McAFee. Second District—Judge—H. R. Chalfant. Inspectors—Wm. McIntosh, Daniel Wertz. Return Inspectors—Oliver B. Duff, Thomas J. Chalfant. The election in precinct No. 1, will be held at the school house in Wilkinsburg, and in No. 2 at the house of John Jenkner, in the village of Turtle Creek.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Following is the mortuary report of Allegheny, as prepared by Health Officer Hoch, showing the number of deaths and the causes producing death, for the week ending August 23, as follows: Cholera infantum, 18; convulsions, 3; morasmus, 6; accident, 3; dysentery, 2; congestion of brain, 2; typhoid fever, 2; consumption, 2; consumption of bowels, 2; sun stroke, 1; old age, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; diptheria, 1; paralysis, 1; colic, 1; menegitis, 1; scarlet fever, 1; dropsy, 1; apoplexy, 1. Of the above there were under one year, 19; from one to two, 12; from two to five, 5; from five to ten, 1; from twenty to thirty, 4; from thirty to forty, 5; from forty to fifty, 1; from fifty to sixty, 1; from seventy to eighty, 1; from eighty to ninety, 1; whites, 48; colored, 2; males, 24; female, 26; total 50.

Suicide on a Railway Train.

Saturday morning, when an eastern bound train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway was seven miles east of Columbus, a man was found in the closet of one of the cars, seated on the bench, with a bullet hole in his head, and a pistol lying on the floor. The deceased was a middle aged man, tolerably well dressed, and apparently in good circumstances. He was a stranger to all the passengers, and had probably got on at Cincinnati, and shot himself soon after, as he was cold and stiff when found. At Newark the train waited an hour for the Coroner, but that official could not be found, and the car was switched off and left there, as the law of Ohio requires that the Coroner's jury must see the corpse as it was when found.

A Bold Daylight Robbery.

On Saturday afternoon, the residence of Mr. Michael Robb, at 139 Penn street, was entered by a thief and $295 in money stolen, and also a watch. Mr. Robb had received the money on Thursday last as part pay for some property he had disposed of, and had placed it in his trunk, intending to add to it five dollars from his week's wages, and then deposit the $300 to-day. In the afternoon Mrs. Robb attended a funeral, but left the house, as she thought, securely fastened. Upon returning home, however, she found the rear and side windows were raised, and suspecting something wrong, examined the trunk, when she discovered the robbery. So far there is no clue to the thief.

MR. J. W. MCCREADY, of the First ward, Allegheny, made information before Alderman McMasters on Saturday, charging Mrs. Robinson, a neighbor, with larceny by bailee. He alleged that the accused borrowed from his wife a set of fluting irons worth $15, which she refuses to return. A warrant was issued.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Drover Seriously Injured While Jumping From One Train to Another.

A drover named John Ellis met with an accident yesterday afternoon at the Allegheny Stock Yards, which may result fatally. Mr. Ellis had a car load of sheep for East Liberty, and the train to which his stock was attached stopped for a few minutes to drop a car of cattle at Allegheny, consigned to Marks & Bro. While this was being done, a section of a stock train going to East Liberty passed along, and as the tracks at these yards are only a few feet apart, Mr. Ellis, thinking to get to his destination sooner, attempted to jump on the passing train. He miscalculated the distance and fell to the ground, a distance of twelve feet. His left leg was run over, and crushed in a frightful manner. Dr. Buchanan and a number of other physicians were summoned, who found that amputation was necessary. The limb was accordingly amputated to the thigh, after which the unfortunate man was removed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, where he is now lying in a critical condition, and is greatly reduced from loss of blood.

Mr. Ellis is about forty-seven years of age, and resides at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. He has a brother-in-law named M. B. Snoower residing at East Liberty.

A Sad Case.

Word was brought to Health officer Hoch, of Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, that a man was lying dangerously ill in a freight car at the West Penn depot on Anderson street. Mr. Hoch, accompanied by Dr. Smith, physician to the Poor Board, repaired to the depot. The physician found that the man, who gave his name as Nelson, was suffering from fever and ague, and that he was greatly prostrated. He was removed to the lock-up, where he received all the care and attention necessary. He will be removed to the Poor Farm to-day. He states he was originally from Philadelphia, but had gone West, and was now returning to his old home. Having run out of funds, he was compelled to steal a ride, and while in this car had taken sick, and was not able to leave when the train reached the depot.

The Greys in Camp.

The six companies of Duquesne Greys, who have been camping out at Camp Creighton, since Thursday last, have had a most enjoyable time. They were well received by the citizens of Latrobe, and during their brief stay have made many friends. A delegation of about fifty citizens left yesterday morning on the 1:30 train to spend to-day with the "boys" at their camp, and a number of others left on the Cincinnati express for the same place. This afternoon a train will go to Latrobe for the Greys, who will arrive in the city this evening. The gold medal that was offered as a prize to the company that would turn out on this occasion the largest number of uniformed men was secured by the East Liberty company, the Ardary Greys, under the command of Captain William Aull.

Re-organization of a Glee Club.

The old Allegheny Glee Club met on Saturday night in the rooms of the Union Republican club, corner of Federal and South Diamond streets, and effected a re-organization under the name of the Allegheny Republican Glee Club. Prof. W. H. Slack was chosen leader, James McBriar President, C. Henderson Vice President and W. Stewart Secretary. Eighteen members were obtained, and it is desired to increase this to twenty-five, when the maximum number will have been obtained.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ADAM WHITEHALL has been sent to Claremont for thirty days.

OFFICER LOVE left for Rochester, on Saturday, with his prisoner, John Devore.

MELINDA LUCAS, the colored belle, was sent to the workhouse, Saturday, for two months.

THE German Beneficial Society, of Allegheny, has applied for a charter of incorporation.

THE bridge of the P. V. & C. R. R., over Beck's Run, recently swept away by the flood, has been rebuilt.

THE Rev. G. H. Humphries has been chosen as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, East Birmingham.

THOS. J. KEENAN, ESQ., has been appointed Commissioner to take testimony in the equity case of H. Menold and others vs. Wm. Winebiddle and others.

THE Republicans of the Third ward, Allegheny, will meet this evening at the old school house, on North avenue, for the purpose of organizing a Grant club.

A MAN named Michael Hall was before Mayor Callow on Saturday, charged with driving through the streets in a reckless manner. The usual fine was imposed.

A BREAK was recently discovered in the upper basin, which might have caused a water famine. It was repaired without difficulty, and the supply of water is ample.

A WOMAN attending Market in Allegheny on Saturday night had her pocket picked of twenty five dollars. Information was given to the police, but no clue was obtained of the thief.

MR. SAMUEL WALLACE, a resident of Birmingham, while engaged in sawing a piece of timber on Saturday with a hand saw, the timber slipped, when he sawed off the end of his thumb.

THE return of the rule on Justice Conrad, of East Birmingham, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue because of refusal to take bail in a case before him, was extended until next Saturday.

A LITTLE boy ten years of age, whose name has not been ascertained, was killed on Saturday afternoon at Economy, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, by being run over by the cars.

A YOUNG man fell in an epileptic fit on Saturday afternoon, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. Dr. W. M. Kern was called, and the young man was soon able to proceed on his way.

THE pic-nic given by the Locomotive Engineers, on Saturday, at Wall's station, was an exceedingly pleasant and enjoyable affair. Everybody was delighted, and the managers were highly complimented.

AN old lady, while purchasing meat at a stall in the Diamond market, Saturday, was robbed of her pocket book, containing forty dollars. Suspicion fell upon two little beggar girls, but they were not arrested.

THE Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute will convene in the High school to-morrow, and continue in session three days. Dr. Armstrong and a number of other prominent workers in the cause are expected to be present.

SAMUEL MERCER, but recently released from the workhouse was again before Mayor Callow for drunkenness. In default of the payment of a fine of fifty dollars he was committed to the workhouse twelve months.

A. R. COURSIN, conductor of the McDonald accommodation, has been promoted to the same position on the Through Express between Pittsburgh and Columbus. Robert Gates succeeds Mr. Coursin on the McDonald accommodation.

MR. THOMAS GRAHAM, a member of the local Parliament of South Australia, is in Allegheny city, on a visit to his friends. Mr. Graham is a native of Mercer county, but he left this State about twenty years ago, going to Australia, and this is his first visit to his old home.

Two horses attached to a buggy, started on Saturday evening from Siedle's brewery on Troy Hill, and soon commenced to proceed at a rapid rate. The buggy collided with a number of wagons, and when the horses were captured on Ohio street near Chestnut, the buggy had been badly wrecked.

THE remains of Mr. Isaiah Dickey were interred yesterday afternoon from his late residence on Center avenue, followed by a large concourse of citizens. The deceased was one of our oldest merchants, and was universally respected.

CHARLES BRICKLEY, an employee in the American Iron Works, was yesterday severely burned on Saturday, by a "flash" of melted iron. Another workman, employed in Robinson & Rea's foundry, in South Pittsburgh, had his hand crushed on Saturday evening.

AN employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company fell off a gravel train at the outer depot on Saturday last, when he was run over and suffered a compound fracture of the left leg and had his right one badly contused. Dr. Hamilton was called and reduced the fracture.

AN alarm was sounded about four o'clock Saturday afternoon from box No. 4, caused by the roof of a building on Duquesne way, near the Point, taking fire. The flames were extinguished with a few buckets of water. The fire was caused by a spark from one of the shops in that vicinity.

THE Rev. R. Ervine, D. D., of Augusta, Georgia, preached yesterday in the First United Presbyterian Church, on Union avenue, Allegheny, morning and evening. Dr. Ervine is one of the ablest ministers of the denomination, and his discourses are always received with great interest and favor.

A BLACK and tan terrier dog, belonging to Wm. Seybold, of McKeesport, was locked up, by accident, in a room used as an armory, and remained there, without food or water, for twenty-two days. When found he was still alive, though scarcely able to move. He recovered his health and activity on being properly dieted for a few days.

JOHN CARR, who lives on Chartiers street, Allegheny, was arrested yesterday afternoon for beating his wife in a cruel manner. He came home intoxicated, and an altercation took place between him and his wife, when he seized a chair and struck his wife a blow on the head, inflicting severe injuries. He is now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

MICHAEL HAGEMYER, against whom an information was made before Mayor Callow, by Dr Hardtmeyer, for reckless blasting and not taking necessary precautions against accidents, had a hearing on Saturday, and was fined twenty-five dollars and costs. Mr. Loeffler, the party who was injured, has so far improved as to be able to be out.

OFFICER QUIRK, of Mayor Callow's police, arrested yesterday a man named James Mackrell, who is well known in police circles, for acting disorderly in the streets. Mackrell resisted the officer and dealt him some severe blows, but finally the officer came off victorious and landed him in the lock-up. Mayor Callow committed him to the workhouse ninety days.

MAGGIE MAITLAND made information on Saturday before Alderman Strain, charging Theodore McDonald and Charles Gumbleton with highway robbery and assault and battery. She stated that on the 18th inst. these men stopped her on the highway in Union borough, and tore a bracelet from her wrist, and then dragged her along the road, beating her also about the head and breast. Gumbleton was arrested, and in default of $1,500 bail was committed to jail to answer the charge at court.

A MILK dealer named John Galliher, residing in Ormsby borough, was found on Saturday afternoon lying in his stable in an insensible condition, his skull having been fractured. He had been driving a horse attached to a feed cutting machine, and it is supposed that the animal kicked him. Drs. Rahauser, Arnolds and Donnelly were summoned, who found it necessary to remove a few small pieces of the skull. The unfortunate man is still lying in a critical condition, but hopes are entertained for his recovery.

MR. FRANK ROBERTS, cashier of the American Iron Works, while driving in a buggy near the Connelsville depot on Friday evening, his horse took fright and dashed off. Mr. Roberts was thrown to the ground, but escaped without serious injury. The horse proceeded on his course until he ran against Steen's store, at the corner of Smithfield street and Second avenue, when he received such injuries that he had to be shot. A man named Samuel Taylor was run over about eight o'clock Saturday night, by a horse and buggy, at the corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, receiving severe but not dangerous injuries. He was removed to his home in Spruce alley.

THE Retrenchment and Reform Committee have ascertained—first, that no extra policemen have been employed except by order of the Police Committee; second, that the police receive no fee whatever for making arrests; third, that the blouse and summer cap furnished to each policeman was asked for by the Police Committee. They find, moreover, that there are twenty-nine policemen on the force without legal authority—that is, they were added under resolution of Councils, but the committee are of opinion that Councils had no power to increase the police in this way. They also think that the extra uniforms were not furnished under strict authority, and will so report to Councils.

The Sale of the Season.

That the auction sale of the Village of Montrose, which takes place on the premises to-day, will be emphatically the sale of the season, is indicated by the fact that large numbers of people have availed themselves of the oportunity of obtaining a free railroad ticket and visiting the property for the purpose of examining it, with a view to making a purchase on the day of the sale, and we may add, that in every case those who have examined the property express unbounded satisfaction with the location, progress of the improvements, etc., etc., and intend to be present at the sale. Judging from these indications, we would not be surprised if the sale to-day is more largely attended than any sale of lots that has ever taken place in the vicinity of the city. Free trains will leave from the Union depot, Pittsburgh, via the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and from the Federal street station, via the West Penn Railroad, at 9:15 this morning.

FOR indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

Grocers and Tavern Keepers

Should call and sample the goods at the wholesale liquor establishment of Getty & Co., Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue, before purchasing a stock of liquors.

Branching Out.

The firm of Cameron & Weber, practical upholsterers, whose manufactory is at Nos. 27 and 28 Cedar avenue, Allegheny, have secured and will open this morning, as a salesroom, that fine business stand No. 37 West Ohio street. Their new storeroom will give this firm the facilities for successfully carrying on their business, which has outgrown the capacity of their other place. The location they have chosen is quite accessible to the greater portion of the people of Allegheny, and their sales room will be fitted up in a manner calculated to make it quite attractive. We bespeak for the firm a heavy increase of patronage by reason of their establishing themselves at their new stand. Messrs. Cameron & Weber carry on the upholstering business in all its branches, making superior work and selling at the lowest prices. They are wholesale and retail manufacturers of spring, husk, hair and husk and cotton mattresses, and dealers in window shades, pillows, etc. They are prepared to furnish furniture such as parlor sets, tetes, chairs, sofas, etc., of the very finest character. They give attention to the fitting and laying of carpets, oil cloths and shades. For anything our readers may desire in this line, we can cheerfully recommend Messrs. Cameron & Weber to their patronage, knowing them to be good workmen and straight-forward business men. Give them a call at their new place, No. 37 West Ohio street.

You can Always Obtain

A pure article of old rye whisky by calling on Messrs. Getty and Co., Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue, corner of Cherry alley.

A Blessing to the People Come at Last.

Inasmuch as that well known and popular gentleman, Mr. James Cooper, has been appointed by R. Straw & Co. agent for the Singer Sewing machine for Lawrenceville and surrounding neighborhood, the people of that section will find it more convenient to call at Mr. Cooper's salesrooms in the Lawrence Bank block, corner of Penn avenue and Butler streets, for the purpose of examining or buying a Singer than to make a trip to the principal office. Messrs. Straw & Co. have made a good move in establishing this agency, and are fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman so well known, so popular and so well qualified for conducting the business. That this agency will be appreciated and accordingly patronized by the people of Lawrenceville and vicinity we have no doubt.

Cures Rupture.

Dr. Reichenbach, of No. 11 Market street, effects positive cures in the worst cases of rupture. Those afflicted in this way should give him a trial.

Fine Upholstered Furniture.

Mr. P. H. Holderman upholsterer, No. 165 Ohio street, Allegheny city, has a well earned reputation for making first class work of every description in his line. In the matter of fine furniture his establishment cannot be surpassed. Dropping in the other day we noticed some beautiful specimens just finished, consisting of one of the most comfortable looking and elegantly finished, easy chairs we have seen in any similar establishment and a rosewood parlor sett, that for beauty of finish cannot be excelled, and other articles too numerous to mention in detail. Mr. Holderman makes everthing in the upholstering line and keeps a complete stock of the most desirable goods and is prepared to fill orders at the very shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

The Homestead Bank.

If you understand all about the Homestead Bank, you will make it the depository of your savings or invest them in its stock. If you do not understand all about it, call at the bank and get the desired information.

Great Improvement in Musical Instruments.

Much enthusiasm has of late been excited among the musical people of the country by the introduction of the "Combination Solo Stops" into the parlor organs made by the well known house of George Woods & Co.

This invention is a most important one, and the great variety of orchestral effects and variations that can be obtained by its use is certainly wonderful as well as beautiful.

Messrs. Mellor & Hoene, of this city, have secured the agency for these instruments, and all interested in music and the development of a more elevated standard of taste in all that pertains to it are invited to call and examine them.

Campaign Goods.

Capes, caps and torches, wholesale and retail, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

Prepared for Both.

Messrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, are equally prepared to supply those who prefer Eastern made carriages, and those who prefer the products of our home manufactories. This firm keeps an extensive and comprehensive assortment of Eastern vehicles constantly on hand, including all the latest and most approved styles. At their works, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Arch street, Allegheny, immense quantities of carriage work are turned out equal in style, workmanship and finish to the best made anywhere.

"School in the Mountains."—Bellefonte, Pa.

A classical school for boys. Next session opens September 4th. For circulars address Rev. J. P. Hughes, Principal.

Safes For Sale.

A fire and burglar proof safe, manufactured by Hall's Safe and Lock Company, is for sale by the Pittsburgh Safe Company, No. 167 Penn street, at half price. The said Company also offer for sale cheap a burglar proof safe made by McNeale & Urben. These safes are both nearly as good as new and are great bargains.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

Holmes' Whisky.

Choice brands of this ever popular whisky at Getty & Co.'s, Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other. tf

Greeley and Grant Clubs

Supplied with campaign goods, capes, caps and torches, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

DIED:

ANDERSON—At Mt. Pleasant, August 24th, Mrs. CATHARINE ANDERSON, mother in law of J. G. Coffin, in the eighty ninth year of her age.

Funeral on TUESDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, from the Connellsvill [illegible] Depot. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's, on Seventh avenue, at 10 o'clock.

JOHNSTON—On Sunday morning, at 10 30 o'clock, CARRIE, wife of Murray Johnston, aged thirty-two years.

Funeral TO-DAY, at 3 P. M., from residence, 28 Wylie avenue extens on. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HARE—On Sabbath, August 25th, at 1 o'clock P. M., ELIZABETH IZETTA, infant daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Hare.

Funeral on TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 147 North avenue, Allegheny.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, 117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America

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BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS, AT $35 TO $300.

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, $8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $825. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON, 179 Smithfield street.

☞ Sign of the Big Gun.

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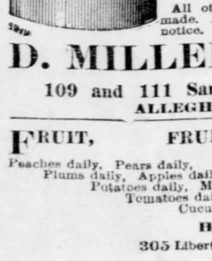
Pause and consider whether it is better for your presen trouble and future health to use the SAMARITAN'S GIFT, or be gorged with the quack's Balsam Copaiba, which drug is a sure tell-tale, having a horrid taste and still more disgusting smell. The grand and most important part of the Samaritan's Gift is its certainty of cure in the short time of from two to four days, besides being pleasant to take, having no smell or unpleasant taste and can be used without the knowedge of the most intimate acquaintance. The Gift is the only known remedy that can be depended on.

Male packages $2; female $3. Sent by mail to any address.

JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street, Agent.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.



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The Best and Cheapest Fruit Can ever invented. Requires no sealing wax.

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FRUIT, FRUIT, FRUIT.

Peaches daily, Pears daily, Plums daily, Apples daily, Potatoes daily, Melons daily, Tomatoes daily, Cucumbers daily, Corn daily.

HENRY REA, Jr., 305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Late Fifth Avenue Opera House.

FRED. AIMS .... Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS .... Stage Manager and Advertiser.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Another Magnificent Clustering of Brilliant Attractions,

By Annie Adams, Johnny Hart, Charley Howard, Clarence Burton, Blanche Selwyn, Master Barney, Frank Gibbons, J. C. Campbell, La Verde Children, Harley and Marr, George L. Hall, Mons. Cellini, Mlle. Jennie Preschier, Mlle. Elise, Schrotter Sisters, and the Grand Ballet Troupe.

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2 30 P. M.

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PENN STREET, NEAR SIXTH.

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DECIDEDLY THE BEST.

To-night, the Daring Lady Gymnast and Calling Walker, M'LLE. A. FONTAINEBLEAU, JOHN T. KELLY, WILLIE GAYLORD, And the Star Company.

Ladies' Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

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These TABLETS present the Acid in combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the cure of all THROAT and LUNG DISEASES. HOARSENESS and ULCERATION OF THE THROAT are immediately relieved and statements are constantly being sent to the Proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing.

CAUTION.—Don't be deceived by worthless imitations. Get only WELL'S CARBOLIC TABLETS. Price 25 cents per box. Send for circular.

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$250 A MONTH EASILY MADE with Stencil and Key Check Dies. Secure Circular and Samples, free. S. M. SPENCER, Brattleboro, Vt.

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On Manhood, Womanhood and their Mutual Inter-relations; Love, its Laws, Powers etc

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DIO LEWIS'S new and greatest work is an immense success. Thirteenth thousand in press. Agents delighted and coining money. AGENTS WANTED everywhere. GEO. MACLEAN, 733 Sansom st., Philadelphia.

RARE CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

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Wanted for Two LIVE BOOKS; Dr. Cornell's Lives of GREELEY and BROWN—the latest and best; also, Judge Russell's "Life of HENRY WILSON,"—only correct edition published. Popular prices! Shrewd agents will see the advantage of having a book for each party. Secure territory at once and coin money. Address H. C. JOHNSON, Publisher, 700 Arch street, Philadelphia.

AGENTS! LOOK HERE!

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Just out. An elegant octavo, over 528 pages, over 40 superb illustrations, tinted paper, superior binding, only $2 50. The cheapest and most popular book in print. Is a great hit. Will sell everywhere like hot cakes. Posters, circulars and terms, and our Agents Pocket Companion, mailed free. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom street, Phila.

BLESSINGS BRIGHTEN AS THEY TAKE THEIR FLIGHT. The chief of blessings is good health, without which nothing is worth the having; it is always appreciated at its true value after it is lost, but, too often, not before. Live properly and correct ailments before they become seated. For diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Skin, Stomach, and all arising from impure or feeble blood,

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

Are a sure and speedy remedy. It has never yet failed in a single instance.

TO THE WORKING CLASS, MALE OR Female. $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods to start with sent free by mail. Address with 6 cent return stamp M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Courtland street, New York.

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GRANT, GREELEY, WILSON, BROWN,

And the leading men of all parties. Over 40 Steel Portraits, worth twice the cost of the book. Wanted everywhere. Agents have wonderful success. Send for circular. Address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 518 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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The best and only edition written by himself; and for our 1872 CAMPAIGN MANUAL, a book of the times for all parties. Illustrated. One agent sold 80 in three days. Also, for Headley's Life of President Grant, and Splendid Portraits of Candidates. $300 a month made. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

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FIRST PREMIUM AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1871.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & CO., 236 Water street, N. Y.

GOOD NEWS FOR TEA DRINKERS.

Prices Greatly Reduced!

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

NEW CROP TEAS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE

Great American Tea Co.,

Of 31 and 33 Vesey street, New York,

Which will be sold at

TEN CENTS PER POUND LESS

Than ever before, and at the same prices that they are sold for at the Warehouses of the Company in New York.

☞ All Goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction or they may be returned and the money will be refunded.

A. C. CUBBAGE, Agent, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Great South American BLOOD PURIFIER JURUBEBA,

It is not a physic which may give temporary relief to the sufferer for the first few doses, but which, from continued use brings Piles and kindred diseases to aid in weakening the invalid, nor is it a doctored liquor, which, under the popular name of "Bitters" is so extensively palmed off on the public as sovereign remedies, but it is a most powerful Tonic and Alterative, pronounced so by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris, and has been long used by the regular physicians of other countries with wonderful remedial results.

Dr. Wells's Extract of Jurubeba

Retains all the medicinal virtues peculiar to the plant and must be taken as a permanent curative agent.

IS THERE WANT OF ACTION IN YOUR LIVER AND SPLEEN? Unless relieved at once, the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing scrofulous or skin diseases, Blotches, Felons, Pustules, Canker, Pimples, &c, &c.

Take JURUBEBA to cleanse, purify and restore the vitiated blood to healthy action.

HAVE YOU A DYSPEPTIC STOMACH? Unless digestion is promptly aided the system is debilitated with loss of vital force, poverty of the Blood, Dropsical Tendency, General Weakness or Lassitude.

Take it to assist Digestion without reaction, it will impart youthful vigor to the weary sufferer.

HAVE YOU WEAKNESS OF THE INTESTINES? You are in danger of Chronic Diarrhoea or the dreadful Inflammation of the Bowels.

Take it to allay irritation and ward off tendency to inflammations.

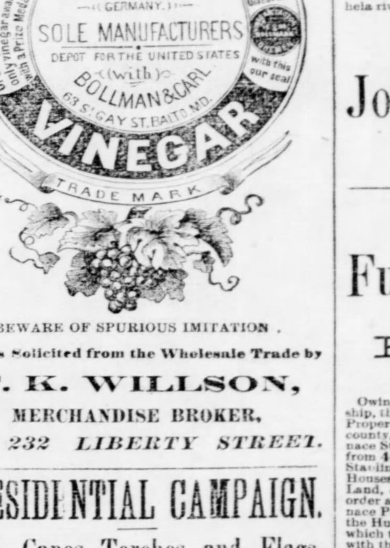
HAVE YOU WEAKNESS OF THE UTERINE OR URINARY ORGANS? You must procure instant relief or you are liable to suffering worse than death.

Take it to strengthen organic weakness or life becomes a burden.

Finally it should be frequently taken to keep the system in perfect health or you are otherwise in great danger of malarial, miasmatic or contagious diseases.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt street, New York, Sole Agent for the United States.

Price One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular.



BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATION.

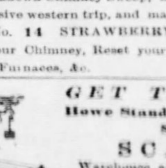
Orders Solicited from the Wholesale Trade by

T. K. WILLSON, MERCHANDISE BROKER,

No. 232 LIBERTY STREET. MWF

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Caps, Capes Torches and Flags

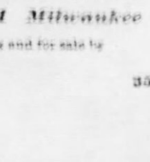


Send for Illustrated Circular and Price Lists.

E. Edmundson & Sons, MANUFACTURERS, 55 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN GILLESPIE,

The well known Chimney Sweep, has just returned from an extensive western trip, and may be found at his old stand, No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY, ready to Sweep your Chimney, Reset your Grates, Repair your Heating Furnaces, &c.



GET THE BEST. Howe Standard and Sampson Standard SCALES. Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired. W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood street.

WHEAT—CHOICE No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat, Arriving and for sale by D. WALLACE, 353 LIBERTY STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

GARDNER'S Dry Goods Store, CORNER Fourth Avenue and Market Street,

Selling Out BY AUCTION.

SALE CONTINUES DAILY, BEGINNING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

Better Bargains Every Day.

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Market Street.

CAPT. JOSEPH LIEBLER, the Great Trunk King, who has lately purchased the entire stock, is determined to sell everything in the store regardless of cost, so as to give immediate possession.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE, Elegant Property IN NORTHWESTERN PART OF PHILADELPHIA.

An Elegant Four-story Brick Residence, Three-story Brick Building, containing 12 fine large Rooms elegantly finished. The House is finished throughout in first-class style, with all the modern improvements—Marble Mantles, Range in Kitchen and Gas throughout the entire House.

A large Yard and Garden, planted with fine Fruit and Shrubbery; a side entrance to the House.

This Property is located in a [illegible] neighborhood in the city. Several families from Pittsburgh live in the immediate neighborhood.

To be sold on account of the unavoidable absence of the owner.

Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE, Real Estate Broker, 58 FOURTH AVENUE.

PUBLIC SALE OF SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS, AT MORGANZA.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale on the line of the Chartiers Valley Railway, near what has heretofore been known as Morganza Station, on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1872,

A large number of Splendid Building Lots, of one-fourth acre, one-half acre and one acre in size, all regularly laid out with streets and alleys in a manner to secure beauty of location and convenience to all. They are near what will hereafter be known as

MURRAY STATION,

Now permanently located on the Chartiers Valley Railway, 18 miles from Pittsburgh and 2 miles from Canonsburg. These lots will be in full view of the new Buildings about to be erected by the Board of Trustees of the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania.

On the property lately purchased by them for that purpose. The surroundings are all first class and surpassed by none. Terms will be reasonable. For further information inquire of JOHN C. McNARY, Canonsburg.

HETTIE J. MURRAY.

FOR SALE BY Herron & Bates.

Fine Residence Ohio Avenue, Allegheny City.

House and Lot, North Avenue, Allegheny City.

Two 6 Room Houses, Boyle Street, Allegheny City.

Country Residence at Quaker Valley Station, Fort Wayne Railroad.

Glass Manufacturing Site, Jane Street, East Birmingham.

Three Lots on Sarah Street, East Birmingham.

Four Lots on Carson Street, East Birmingham.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECURITIES.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

Quincy Foundry FOR SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the front door of the Court House, in Wheeling, West Virginia, commencing at 10 A. M., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1872,

The Property known as HAMILTON'S QUINCY FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

The above named Works are the largest and most complete of any West of the Mountains, and have been in successful operation for over 40 YEARS, and the death of the senior partner now only making the sale necessary.

Said Works are situated in the central part of the city of Wheeling, West Virginia, near to both railroad and river. The buildings are about 214 feet long, 150 feet wide, mostly of brick, and 3 stories high. The Foundry is provided with one 12 ton Air Furnace, and one 8 and one 6 ton Cupola, with all the necessary Cranes, Engines, Railways, Flasks, &c, &c, and has also a countless number of Patterns of all kinds and descriptions, but is especially prepared for turning out heavy work, such as Mill Machinery, Water Pipes, &c. The Machine Shop is complete in all its parts, and is provided with all the modern machinery of the best patterns and kind. The Blacksmith Shops, Pattern Shops, &c., are all complete in all their parts.

Sale positive. Terms—One-third cash, the balance in one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale.

For further particulars apply to or address at Wheeling, West Virginia,

HANNIBAL FORBES, Trustee and Administrator.

REAL ESTATE For Sale or Exchange FOR CITY PROPERTY

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCK'S, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantels in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantel in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela river from both properties.

INQUIRE OF

John A. Carothers, 108 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH PA.

VALUABLE Furnace Property FOR SALE.

Owing to the near termination of a ten years' partnership, the undersigned offer at Private Sale their Furnace Property, situated in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, containing one Charcoal Blast Furnace Stack, which is in successful operation and yielding from 40 to 45 tons metal per week, with Coal house, Stabling for 30 Horses; 1 large Storehouse, 11 Dwelling Houses, 1 Warehouse, &c., with Coal Ore and Timber Land, easy of access. This Property is in good working order and one of the most advantageously situated Furnace Properties in the State, being directly on the line of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. The Land on which the Furnace is situated reaches to and connects with the Kemble Coal and Iron Co., at Riddlesburg. On this tract of Land, which contains about 375 Acres, about 200 Acres of which is Coal Land, containing all the seams of Coal known to the Broad Top Coal Field.

One of the Iron Ore Tracts belonging to this Property connects with the Kemble Coal and Iron Co.'s celebrated Ore Bank, south of Tatesville. If not sold by the 1st of September, 1872, the Property will be for rent. In addition to the above there is a number of Valuable Iron Ore Leases belonging to the Property. Any additional information will be given by addressing the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing the property.

LOWRY, EICHELBERGER & CO., Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa.

For Sale or Lease.

A Two-story Frame Building, 100x120, with good Engine and Full Line of Shafting and Good Foundry.

WOULD MAKE A Splendid Machine Shop or Wood Working Factory.

Will Sell or Lease on very reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Inquire or address

121 Liberty St., Pittsburgh. tf

100 LOTS FOR SALE On Ten Years' Credit, On Liberty Avenue, Sixteenth Ward, and Frankstown Avenue, East Liberty.

Apply to W. A. EDEBURN, 269 Liberty street. DR. A. W. EWING, 256 Penn street. MWF

ESTABLISHED 1844

Pennsylvania White Lead Works.

FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ

Having sold out the Drug branch of our business, (firm Schwartz & Haslett), we now devote our entire attention to

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, COLORS DRY AND IN OIL, LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE, PUTTY, VARNISHES, &c.

137 FIRST AVENUE,

IMMEDIATELY IN THE REAR OF THE WAREHOUSE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY US, CORNER WOOD STREET AND FIRST AVE.

THE STOW Foundation Pavement,

Mechanics' Institute Premium, 1871.

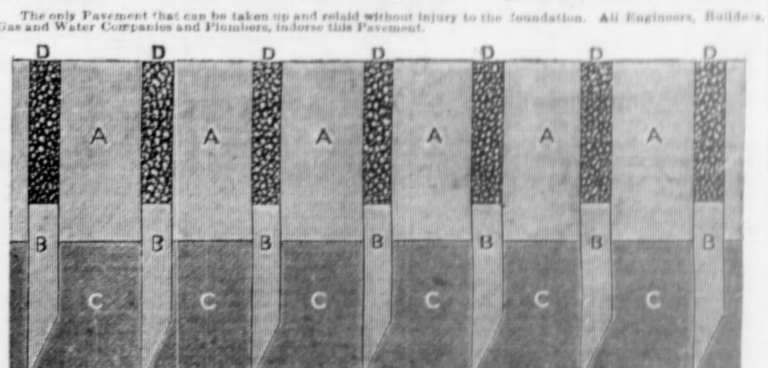
Report of the Committee on Pavements, at the last Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, California, where the Stow Foundation Pavement was first introduced, and where it has been in use the past seven years.

"For general practical use and public benefit, we do not hesitate to pronounce the Stow Foundation Pavement, exhibited by the City Paving Company, together with the actual tests of its durability, as presented by the wear and tear in the streets of San Francisco, to be SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS, when taking into consideration the method of laying it, the time it has been laid, the form of its construction, and by an honest comparison with others which have been submitted to the same test. WE AWARD IT THE FIRST PREMIUM."

Signed, EDWIN A. SHERMAN, JOHN V. HUNTER, Committee.

STOW FOUNDATION PAVEMENT.

The only Pavement that can be taken up and relaid without injury to the foundation. All Engineers, Builders, Gas and Water Companies and Plumbers, indorse this Pavement.



A—Blocks. B—Wedge. C—Sand Foundation. D—Filling, Coal Tar, Asphaltum and Gravel.

The Great Merit of the STOW PAVEMENT is in its SUPERIOR FOUNDATION, over all others, either of Wood or Stone, now in use.

It is a well known principle, in fact an AXIOM in Engineering, that where sand can be confined it is the best foundation that can be obtained. This principle—the confinement of sand—is perfectly and thoroughly secured in this pavement by the Wedges which are driven between and below the blocks into the sand, (see cut,) thus securely confining it and rendering lateral displacement, or compression by vertical pressure, totally impossible.

It is also incontrovertible, that where wood is kept uniformly wet, it will not decay. This pavement being laid directly on a substratum of sand, and the surface made air and water-tight, the blocks receive and retain the moisture from beneath by capillary attraction and are uniformly wet, even in the dryest weather; thus decay or dry rot cannot take place.

It is, when finished, a perfectly sectional pavement, each block sustaining the weight required, independent of the other.

It is so constructed that the different pieces do not become loose by use; but the longer the pavement is used the more substantial it becomes.

The gravel does not become loose, as in other pavements but will remain firm as long as the pavement will last.

A portion can be taken up and replaced without injury to the pavement. In taking it up for laying water or gas pipes, or for constructing sewers, there is no necessity of removing any more than what is required for the pipe or sewer, which can be replaced in as firm and substantial manner as the original pavement, at one-fourth the expense of any other wood pavement.

In San Francisco, where the pavement has been in use more than six years, at least nineteen-twentieths of all pavements put down in that city during the past four years have been of the "Stow Foundation," the property owners selecting it in preference to any other pavement. Address,

RICHARD S. ROBERTSON, 12 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO., Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL

Office and Warehouse, Cor. Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST Refined German Plow and Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL. CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL. CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES. ELLIPTIC PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS. AXLES AND STEEL TIRE. Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates. STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

83 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

CAST STEEL,

OFFICE AND WORKS: Corner Penn and 17th Streets, Ninth Ward, PITTSBURGH.

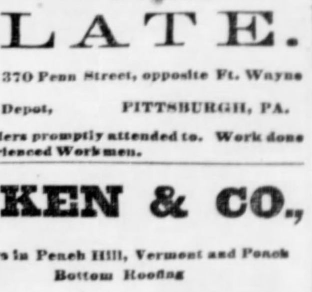
ROOFING.

GRAVEL

ROOFING.

Woodside & Griffith,

ROOFERS AND DEALERS IN



SLATE.

Office, 370 Penn Street, opposite Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,

Dealers in Peach Hill, Vermont and Peach Bottom Roofing

SLATE

Also, SLATING NAILS AND FELT.

CORNER ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STREETS, Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

JOHN H. STEWART........ROBT. H. PATTERSON

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.

LIVERY, SALE AND COMMISSION STABLES,

Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

Never Use the Knife.

DRS. KLINE AND LINDLEY, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, and DR. BORRAND, at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., are making unparalleled cures of CANCERS, TUMORS and ULCERS.

No Knife, No Caustic, No Blood, Little Pain.

GREAT CANCER ANTIDOTES.

For particulars address either of the above MWF

RAILWAY GUIDE.

RAND, M'NALLY & CO.'S Railway Guide and Hand-Book,

Gives the latest Time Cards and Ticket Fares of all Roads. It also gives the Population, full description, Hotels, etc., of every Railroad and River Town in the United States and Canada. No other work furnishes such information. For sale by all Newsdealers. Price 40 cents.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE—On and after SUNDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:00 a m	McKeesport Ac No. 1	6:40 a m
Braddock's Ac	7:30 a m	Braddock's Ac No. 1	7:55 a m
Mixed Way	9:00 a m	West Newton Ac	8:[illegible] a m
McKeesport Ac No. 1	11:00 a m	Confluence Ac	10:40 a m
Confluence Ac	3:30 p m	McKeesport Ac No. 2	2:05 p m
West Newton Ac	4:35 p m	Mixed Way	[illegible] p m
Braddock's Ac	5:30 p m	Through Mail	5:55 p m
McKeesport Ac No. 2	6:15 p m	Braddock's Ac No. 2	7:55 p m
McKeesport Ac No. 3	11:00 p m	McKeesport Ac No. 3	9:0[illegible] p m
Church Train	1:00 p m	Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only.

All Trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation, make connection at Broadford and Connellsville for Mount Pleasant and Uniontown.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Washington and Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at No. 43 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. and B. R. W. can be procured at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by W. ARMSTRONG'S Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to

W. B. BROHST, Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue, Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—AFTER JUNE 23, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot. WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.

[illegible timetable]

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:30 a. m., arrives Harrisburg 9:35 a. m.; Philadelphia 1:30 p. m.; Baltimore 1:15 p. m.; Washington 3:30 p. m.; New York 4:?? p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 10:15 p. m.; Philadelphia 2:40 a. m.; Baltimore 2:15 a. m.; Washington 5:30 a. m.; New York 6:10 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:10 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:10 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:50 a. m.; New York 10:14 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:10 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:20 a. m.; Philadelphia 7:05 a. m.; Baltimore 7:00 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.; New York 10:14 a. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:30 p. m.; arrive Brinton's 10:20 p. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets, and Tickets to principal Stations, can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from Hotels and Residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at this office.

THOS. E. WATT, Agent, 78 Fifth avenue, or WM. B. STOREY, Agent, Union Depot.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager, Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday,) will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions and Central and Western New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7 10 a m	8 15 p m
Night Express	10 40 p m	6 15 p m
Mail	10 50 a m	[illegible]
1st Hulton Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st Soda Works Accommod'n	9 30 a m	[illegible]
Parnassus Accommodation	11 40 a m	[illegible]
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
2d Hulton Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
2d Soda Works Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
3d Hulton Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special Parker Train (Sunday)	7 10 a m	[illegible]

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:10 A. M., arriving at Parker at 11:25 A. M. Returning leaves Parker at 4:44 P. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:35 P. M.

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M. and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after JUNE 30, 1872 the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time:)

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6 35 a m	Mail	6 50 a m
Freeport No. 1	[illegible]	Freeport No. 1	[illegible]
Express	10 30 a m	Claremont Ac	[illegible]
Claremont Ac	1 15 p m	Springdale No. 1	[illegible]
Freeport No. 2	3 35 p m	Express	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	Freeport No. 2	[illegible]
Springdale No. 2	6 20 p m	Springdale No. 2	[illegible]

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M., and leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., arriving at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 3:35 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager, Philadelphia.

ROBERT NEILSON, Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.—After JUNE 2d, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

[illegible timetable]

3:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.

12:23 p. m. Cincinnati Express will leave daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:53 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, arriving in Pittsburgh at 8:33 a. m., and Mail Train arriving in Pittsburgh at 5:38 p. m.

Sleeping Cars through without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From JUNE 2d, 1872, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

[illegible timetable]

Chicago Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.